

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION ILLUSTRATED.

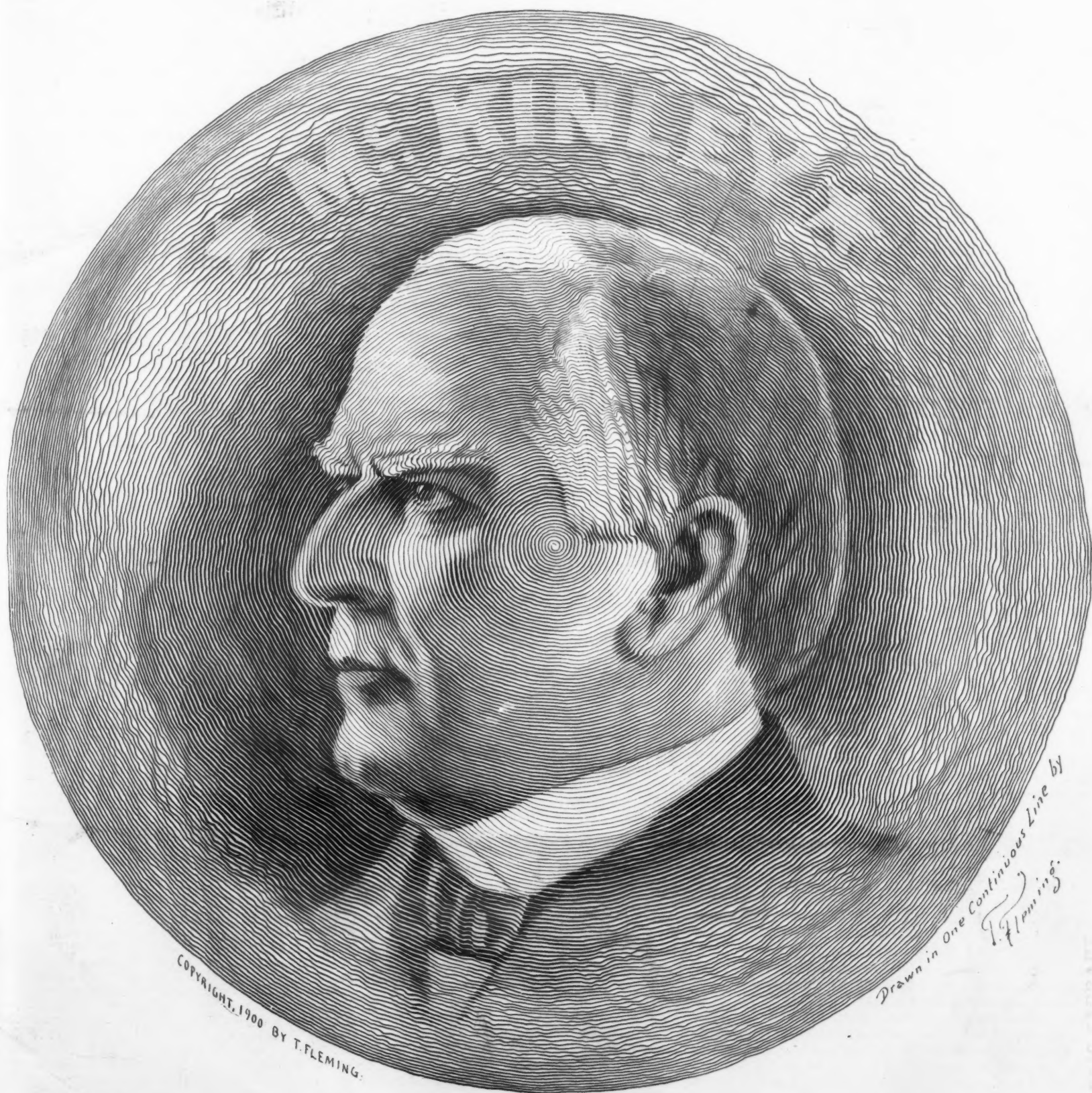
LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED

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THE MOST UNIQUE PICTURE OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY EVER MADE.

A PORTRAIT DRAWN IN A SINGLE CONTINUOUS LINE, BEGINNING IN THE CENTRE OF THE PICTURE.—COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY THOMAS FLEMING.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

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Russia's Grab for Asia—New
Light on the Boxers' Uprising.

(Contributed Article for Leslie's Weekly.)

No student of Oriental politics, unless he is unable to distinguish cause from effect, can refrain from expressing admiration at Russia's admirable diplomacy. It is not only that every move is carefully considered, but the opponents' possible plans are checkmated long before they can possibly arrive at fruition. Russia's ultimate purpose—the absorption of Asia into the empire of all the Russias—has been divulged so often that the laying bare of this aim has ceased to attract attention. She is now engaged in the preliminary operation of Russianizing China, and since 1860, when by a stroke of the pen she acquired the Amur provinces, has proceeded at a satisfactory pace. At the time of the Port Hamilton difficulty Russia withdrew her advance posts temporarily. But the China-Japan war gave her the great opportunity, and she did not neglect to seize it.

This war, originally intended by the Japanese government as a test of the proficiency of its re-modeled army and navy, escaped beyond control by the very ease of its successes. If Japan had known the effect which the sudden revelation of its strength, as well as of the utter helplessness of China, would have upon the great northern Power, it may be taken for granted that the war would have been indefinitely postponed. Even before the taking of Weihai-wei it was known that Li Hung Chang was making frantic efforts to have some of the great Powers intervene, but they were, to all appearances, without result. When Li appeared at Hiroshima with full powers to treat he warned Ito seriously that the demand for cession of continental territory would cause trouble; but Ito, seeing in this nothing but diplomatic *finesse*, insisted. Indeed, both the negotiations and the treaty of peace itself prove that Japan expected opposition only from Great Britain; and it was for the purpose of appeasing England that the clause was insisted on which opened China to Occidental manufacturing. It was as if an electric shock had struck Japan when Russia headed the "friendly advice" which caused the retrocession of the Liao-tung peninsula. But who can imagine the feelings of that fiercely patriotic people when the Russian flag was hoisted where not long before the sun on a white ground had floated?

This, then, was the meaning of Li Hung Chang's pathetic appeal, followed by the veiled threat! It was not long afterward when a Shanghai paper published the so-called Cassini convention, between Count Cassini, then Russian minister at Peking, and the viceroy. Russia denied its correctness, but so vaguely as to leave no doubt as to its accuracy, which has been fully attested by subsequent events. Few foreign residents in China in the year 1895 were ignorant that there was an understanding between Russia and Li Hung Chang, embracing:

1. An offensive-defensive alliance.
2. Railways through Manchuria, to connect with the Trans-Siberian Railway.
3. The re-fortification of Port Arthur and Talienwan, both strongholds to be kept by Russia under a supposititious lease.

This understanding or agreement has never been denied by the Czar's government, although the Tsung li yamen (China's foreign office) feebly contradicted all except the concession of railways through Manchuria. The value of this contradiction has been demonstrated by recent events. Count Cassini was thereupon "promoted" to the embassy at Washington, but not before he and Monsieur Gérard, his French colleague at Peking, had jointly entertained Prince Kung, and charged China an immense price for their hospitality, while they did not fail to collect the bill.

Russia had its hands full. From the moment the treaty of peace was signed, her representative at Cho-sŏn (Korea) began an unintermittent opposition to Japan and Japanese influence. Mr. Waerber, now Russian minister in Mexico, had no difficult task. The Japanese had acted the part of conquerors in the Korean peninsula, and thereby incurred a deeply-rooted hatred among the Koreans. This feeling was intensified by the wanton murder of the Queen by Hoshi Toru's *soshi*, aided and abetted by the Japanese minister, all of whom escaped punishment. Marquis Yamagata was dispatched to Moscow, ostensibly to attend the coronation ceremonies, but in reality to effect a peaceable understanding with Russia. Yamagata is a soldier,

(Continued on page 506.)

The Nuisance of City Noises.

MUCH has been said in New York City and elsewhere in recent years about the desirability of "doing something" to lessen the number and variety of the superfluous and unnecessary noises which detract from the pleasures of life in every large town and sometimes for brief periods render existence almost unbearable. It has remained for the Chicago board of aldermen to actually "do something" toward the suppression of these nuisances. They have passed an ordinance directed specially against the unnecessary racket caused by the local trolley lines. An example having thus been set, it is to be hoped that the anti-noise crusade will extend to other cities. If we may be permitted to name some of the street noises which serve no useful purpose and whose suppression would add materially to the comfort of an urban population, we would mention the tooting of horns and the clanging of bells in the early morning hours by certain lines of tradesmen, the bellowing of news-boys at almost all hours of the day and night, the whistling and screaming of steam-engines, stationary and otherwise, at unnecessary places and unseasonable times, and the unearthly din raised by trucks conveying iron rails through the streets. Such noises should be unknown in every community living in the light of modern knowledge and especially in the light of modern science. The masses of people in these days are supplied with such conveniences for the facilitating of business and the procurement of the necessities of life, when and where they are needed, that the raising of a terrific noise to attract attention and to sell wares of any kind is wholly superfluous. Life within a city has sufficient serious drawbacks and enough of things to confuse and distract which are unavoidable in the movement of crowds and the general pursuit of traffic. Whatever tends to render human existence under such conditions more tolerable is a blessing which ought to be gathered in and fastened down by law wherever possible.

"Leslie's Weekly" in China.

THE grave crisis in Oriental affairs brought about by the uprising of the Boxers in China, which threatens the most serious international complications, involving all the great nations, including the United States, is a matter of absorbing interest. LESLIE'S WEEKLY has dispatched to the scene of the operations the well-known Oriental scholar, writer, and traveler, Mr. R. van Bergen, who will send to it from the centre of the excitement the latest and best information, accompanied by photographs taken by himself. Mr. van Bergen was for many years a resident of China and Japan, and in the latter country served in the important capacity of secretary to his Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa, the uncle of the Emperor, and a well-known prince of royal blood. Mr. van Bergen's contributions to the most notable literary publications in Europe and this country, regarding affairs in Japan and China, have attracted general interest, and our readers may depend upon it that he will cover the uprising of the Boxers in the missionary district with industry, skill, and satisfaction. The special artists and correspondents of LESLIE'S WEEKLY in the Philippines and in South Africa, who have served us so faithfully and well, will be continued in the field as long as public interest in the affairs of the Filipinos and the Boers continues. Our readers may depend upon it that they will continue to enjoy the best illustrated news from every centre of interest in the world, and that they will be faithfully served, regardless of the great expense at home and abroad. The large and constantly increasing circulation of LESLIE'S WEEKLY testifies to the public's appreciation of the long-continued and well-maintained supremacy of the oldest illustrated weekly in the United States.

Educating the Public.

THE one practical result of our too-oft recurring Presidential elections is that they offer opportunities for much-needed campaigns of education. Presidential contests customarily bring to the front new issues on which the people are about evenly divided, and the freedom of discussion on the stump brings the arguments on both sides directly to the attention of a very large percentage of the voting masses. Before the era of the cheap newspaper we had the noisy and superficial "spellbinder," who, in lurid imagination and fiery declamation, was the forerunner of the odious yellow journal of to-day. This sort of stump orator is still found in remote sections, and occasionally in some of our large cities, but the public pays little heed to him.

The opportunity of the Presidential campaign puts a premium on the thoroughly-equipped orator, for he knows he will have a respectful and encouraging hearing. In these days the ablest and most notable party speakers are drafted into service, and are expected to elucidate the party platforms which they have assisted to formulate. Sick of the partisan, ill-tempered newspaper discussions, the public listens with patience to great party leaders, and considers with a more or less critical, but always kindly, judgment the arguments they present. The newspapers, as purveyors of news, are compelled to print the great campaign speeches, and thus the most logical arguments on both sides reach the thinking masses.

In the approaching campaign new issues will take the place of those of four years ago. Neither protection nor silver will have the first place in the discussion. The policy of the administration will be the chief bone of contention; whether it has been honest, economical, and conservative, and whether, in all, it has been satisfactory to the people. Its relation, especially, to the so-called trusts will be discussed, and also its policy of colonial expansion. Whatever the national platforms of the two parties may say regarding these two subjects, neither party will be solidly marshaled as both have been on other great public questions, such as slavery, secession and protection. Some prominent Republicans openly oppose the administration's policy of expansion, and some prominent Democrats favor the course that President McKinley has pursued.

The task of the platform-makers of the two great political parties has been extremely difficult this year, and that of the platform speaker will not be less exacting, but out of it all will come a free and, in the main, a fair discussion of living issues, regarding which the people need and will seek the fullest information. The independence of the voter is asserting itself more strongly

now than ever before, and the fact that there is not to be the old-fashioned, clean-cut party division regarding the two leading public questions, indicates that the independent vote at the coming election will be unusually large and aggressive.

Under such circumstances, the hope of the Republican party, in the coming campaign of education, will be to cordially endorse and uphold the administration of President McKinley, while on the Democratic side the opposite contention will be held. The situation is very different from that of four years ago, when McKinley and Bryan, both untried men, were opposed to each other. The issue this year will not be one of platforms but of persons, and it is obvious that the chief strength of the Republican argument will lie in the statement that a tried and proved candidate should be more acceptable to the people than an untried and experimental nominee.

"Leslie's Weekly" for One Dollar.

It is the purpose of "Leslie's Weekly" throughout the Presidential campaign to faithfully and impartially illustrate the leading campaign events, dealing justly with all the political parties, their candidates and leaders. In this matter, as in all others, "Leslie's Weekly" will be asolutely fair to both sides. The exciting days of the campaign are upon us. Every American citizen is interested in the contest, which promises to be sharp, close, and interesting. Illustrations will alone fairly portray the sparkle, the life, and the acrimony of the great contest for the control of the national administration. So that all may have an opportunity to enjoy the quadrennial excitement of the American people, we offer to send "Leslie's Weekly" during the campaign period of four months for one dollar. This is a special offer, which the public will appreciate.

The Plain Truth.

THE giant sometimes kneels before the pigmy. Here was the American Publishers' Association, representing 22,000 newspapers in the United States, and most of them influential ones, asking for relief from the paper trust, which, without right or reason, has increased the cost of printing paper from sixty to one hundred per cent. The association asked Congress to investigate and to open a way of relief. If the 22,000 newspapers in the United States want anything from Congress, they can get it at any time. They have simply to join hands and make their demands, and if one Congress does not respond favorably, it is in the power of these 22,000 newspapers to name a Congress of its own that will, or else the power of the press is a figment of the imagination. The difficulty with the situation is that the newspapers, in later years, have gradually yielded their power to the party boss. The press that made him master of the political situation now discovers that he is also the master of the press.

In view of the fact that the tariff question seems to have been removed for an indefinite period from the arena of political discussion, the related question of the wages and the cost of living in other countries may be discussed in a fair spirit and without suspicion of political bias. Some suggestive facts and figures bearing on these points have recently been reported to our State Department by the American consul at Stettin, Germany. With the increased cost of living, as compared with what it cost seven years ago, and the disproportionate advance in wages, the outlook for the 10,900,000 toilers in that country is anything but favorable. Such a staple article as beef, for example, has increased in cost from fourteen cents a pound in 1893 to twenty-three cents at present, mutton from twelve cents to twenty cents a pound, butter from twenty-two to twenty-eight cents, and tea from \$1.18 a pound to \$1.65. In the same period wages have advanced only a few cents a day, even skilled carpenters now receiving \$5.28 a week, moulders \$6.00, and blacksmiths \$5.00. Petroleum costs fifty per cent. more than it does in this country. Generally speaking, American labor is paid treble the wages paid in Germany in the same callings, while the cost of food is from ten to fifty per cent. cheaper in the United States than in Germany. These facts do not support the assertions of the alarmists and the calamity prophets as to the depressed condition of the laboring masses in America and the ruinous tendencies of our industrial system.

A comparatively new profession in America, and one that offers substantial inducements to young men of special aptitudes, is that of forestry. The fact that the Federal government is increasing the area of its forest preserves largely every year and that many State governments are following this laudable example suggests the ever-widening field already open to students and specialists in the science of forestry. It is now generally recognized that every large forest reservation or preserve needs for its proper care and supervision a corps of men trained for this special purpose. These valuable public holdings cannot be left, as they have been too often, in charge of almost any one who may be out of a job. The service calls for picked men who care enough for forestry to make it their life-work. Germany, France, and other European countries have had their schools of forestry for years, and their graduates are found in charge of forest lands in every part of the Old World. A praiseworthy beginning in this line of education has been made this year by Yale College. Through the beneficence of Mr. James W. Pinchot, a citizen of Pennsylvania, this institution has been able to establish a forest school. The school starts with an endowment of \$150,000, besides several large acres of forest land near New Haven and elsewhere for practical forest instruction. During the first year short courses of lectures will be given on State and national forestry, and special lectures on forest law and lumbering. The regular course covers a period of two years. The first year's course includes the growth and production of trees and forests, the establishment of forest plantations, and how to make thinnings and other classes of cuttings, while the second year is devoted to advance technical work in the classroom and in the field. All this is excellent and full of promise for the future welfare of the country.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

—WALTER J. TRAVIS, of the Garden City Golf Club, won the second annual golf championship of the Metropolitan Golf Association, recently, at the Nassau Country Club, Long Island, by defeating the title holder, Herbert M. Harriman, by three up and two to play. The match was opened with forty-eight contestants. The handicap was for thirty-six holes, the trophy being a massive silver salver, which is competed for each year until won three times by the same player, after which it becomes his to keep. The tournament brought together nearly all the crack amateurs of the country. One of the startling surprises of the match was the downfall of ex-champion Douglass at the hands of Allan Kennedy, of the Montclair Club, a hitherto unknown golfer, who made his debut on this occasion. Besides defeating Douglass in the semi-finals he gave additional proof of his skill by returning a gross score of 176 in the handicap over thirty-six holes, thereby winning the Metropolitan cup. Travis, the champion, played a steady and consistent game from start to finish, and gave a fine exhibition of methodical golf. His shots went the same distance, seemingly, at every stroke. Harriman, on the contrary, played a wild and erratic game, lacking accuracy, though he putted brilliantly, and his short-game work was most excellent. At the national championship contest, to be held on the Garden City links July 2d to 7th, the victor and the vanquished will again struggle for the banner event of the golfing world.



WALTER J. TRAVIS, WINNER OF THE METROPOLITAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

—Dr. Edna Terry, the representative of the Methodist Woman's Foreign Missionary Society who was reported to have been killed by Boxers at Tsun-hua, China, is counted among the most popular missionaries in the far East. Miss Terry went into the China service full of enthusiasm for her work, to which she had devoted the best part of her useful life, more than thirteen years ago. She was assigned to the North China mission, and was the society's first representative in the land of the Mongolian. Miss Terry was born in 1857, and for three years studied under the late Mr. Moody at Northfield. She was graduated from the Boston University, school of medicine, in 1886, and soon after took up her work in China. Into hundreds of Chinese homes she has gone as an angel of mercy, and thousands have come to her for healing. Only the week before Dr. Terry's reported murder the society forwarded to her money with which to complete some buildings at her station. The buildings at Tsun-hua were named in honor of Mrs. Alderman, of Hyde Park, Mass., a personal and life-long friend of Dr. Terry. At the Tsun-hua station, which is about 100 miles north of Peking, there is a boarding-school and a day-school, besides the work carried on by Dr. Terry in the medical department. Dr. Terry's work was of the utmost importance, as she combined evangelism with her professional work, relieving the sick and the suffering poor among the heathen, and at the same time spreading the gospel of Christ.



DR. EDNA TERRY, REPORTED KILLED IN CHINA.

—It may well be doubted whether any official or executive place in the world carries with it a service touching the welfare of a larger number of people than that of general manager of one of the great modern news associations, such as that of which Colonel Charles S. Diehl has recently been elected general manager. The Associated Press serves no less than 2,500 newspapers located in all parts of the United States. More than 5,000 miles of telegraph are leased for its purposes, and it sends out over 50,000 words of news daily. It requires a man of rare ability, experience, and judgment to successfully direct such a work. Colonel Diehl has won his way up in the newspaper profession by long and arduous service. He was a correspondent in the field for the Chicago Times during three Indian campaigns under Generals Terry and Miles, and made a name for himself in this difficult and dangerous work. In 1883



COLONEL CHARLES S. DIEHL, THE NEW GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

he entered the service of the Associated Press in Chicago, became manager later of the Pacific coast division, and in 1893 was made assistant general manager, with headquarters in New York. In this capacity he rendered distinguished service during the Spanish-American war, going to the front himself and taking personal charge of the staff of war correspondents. The completeness and general high efficiency of the Associated Press service during that war were chiefly due to Colonel Diehl's energetic and skilled supervision. The promotion, therefore, of Colonel Diehl to the post of general manager, to succeed Mr. Melville E. Stone, was eminently the proper thing to do, and an action which insures to the Associated Press the most experienced and successful management in the future.

—This is Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, of Boston, the colored woman who was refused a seat in the convention of the Federated Women's clubs at the Milwaukee convention recently held. While Mrs. Ruffin was refused the right to sit in the convention as the representative of the Woman's Era Club, composed of colored women in and around Boston, she was allowed to enter the convention as a delegate from the Massachusetts Women's Press Club, of which she is a member. For refusal to recognize her club, whose dues Mrs. Ruffin alleges the federation accepted, she has brought suit against the officers of the Federated Women's Clubs.



MRS. RUFFIN, WHO WAS REFUSED A SEAT IN THE MILWAUKEE CONVENTION.

In Boston, where Mrs. Ruffin is well and favorably known, the clubs are up in arms against the national organization for its treatment of Mrs. Ruffin. In refusing to recognize her Era Club credentials the convention made a heroine of Mrs. Ruffin. The women who opposed such action gave her a banquet at Milwaukee, and on her return to Boston a big reception awaited her, which was attended by some of the best-known society people of the Hub. Mrs. Ruffin is the wife of the late Judge Ruffin, of Boston, who was the first colored man appointed to a judicial office in the North. He was appointed by General Butler, when that gentleman was Governor of Massachusetts.

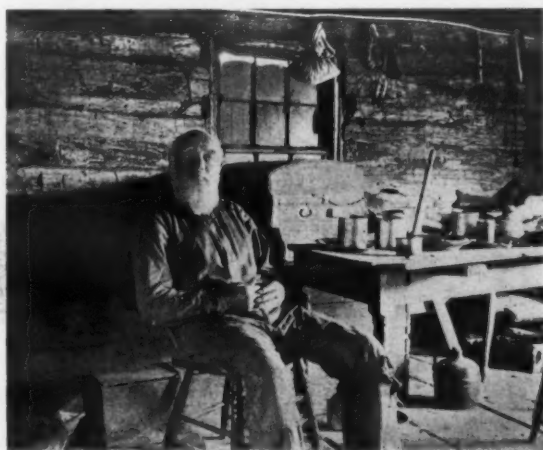
—Miss Kate Thompson Crawford has been appointed sponsor for the Army of the Tennessee department of the United Confederate Veterans. There are only three departments, and Miss Crawford, therefore, feels highly honored. Her father is president of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, and bears the distinction of having served throughout the Civil War as a private soldier, in the Shelby Grays, of the Fourth Tennessee Infantry. Among Miss Crawford's ancestors are some of the famous soldiers of Revolutionary days. She is one of the most beautiful and gifted of the belles of her city, and at the recent reception



MISS KATE T. CRAWFORD, SPONSOR FOR THE TENNESSEE CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

given to Admiral and Mrs. Dewey her trap in the floral parade was among the most attractive. It was trimmed with snowballs, smilax, and green ribbons, and was occupied by Miss Crawford and Mr. Lewis N. Starke. The admiral and Mrs. Dewey were much pleased with the parade, and especially with Miss Crawford's stylish turnout. The boys in gray may well be proud of the sweet and beautiful daughter of the South who stands as sponsor to the Department of the Tennessee.

—While the average duration of human life has been in-



MR. JOSEPH HUSH, WHO HAS LIVED TO SEE NEARLY THREE CENTURIES.

creased from twenty-five years to about thirty-seven during the present century, there are comparatively few who can hope to attain the span of life measured out to Mr. Joseph Hush, a resident of Indiana, near South Bend. If Mr. Hush lives to see September 15th next he will celebrate then his one-hundred-and-sixth birthday. If his existence continues beyond that time until the beginning of the new year, 1901, it may be truly said that he has lived in three centuries, the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth. Mr. Hush is apparently sound, mentally and physically, and bids fair to live several years. Only three years ago, it is said, he could do a man's work at the threshing-machine. His theory in regard to the use of tobacco is that it lengthens life, a theory which he sustains with the practical argument that he has used tobacco since he was a mere child. Mr. Hush's eyesight is surprisingly keen, considering his years, and the day before the photograph herewith given was taken he went fishing, walking to and from the water three miles distant from his home.

—If, as seems entirely reasonable, the qualities which go to make up an energetic and successful business man and a brave



MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS V. GREENE, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK.

and efficient military leader may be expected to insure success to the chief executive officer of a great political organization, then the selection of Major-General Francis V. Greene as president of the Republican County Committee of New York City was certainly a wise and fitting choice. General Greene has made a brilliant record for himself in civic, military, and business circles. He was born in Providence, R. I., in 1850. He was graduated from West Point in 1870, at the head of his class, and for two years thereafter was in the artillery service, succeeding this with four years in the engineering corps. In 1877 he went as military attaché to the United States embassy at St. Petersburg. He was with the Russian army in the Russo-Turkish war, and his report of the operations was printed by our government in two volumes. After several years' further service under the government, Colonel Greene became, in 1886, president of a noted asphalt company, a position he retained until a recent date. He became colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment of the New York National Guard in 1892, and when the Spanish-American war broke out he went at the head of his regiment to Tampa. While there he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, and was subsequently detailed as a brigade commander in the Philippines under General Merritt. He took part in the investment of Manila, and for distinguished services at that time was promoted to the rank of major-general. He was afterward assigned to the command of a division in Cuba. Serving there for a few months, he asked permission to resign his commission on account of the pressure of private business. After he had made this request several times his resignation was accepted and he returned to New York. General Greene is popular and highly esteemed by all classes of citizens, and his accession to the presidency of the Republican County Committee on the eve of a Presidential campaign augurs well for the success of the party. A more capable and resourceful leader could not be found.

—Among the most brilliant entertainments given during the Confederate reunion, recently held at Louisville, was the reception in honor of Mrs. Julia B. Weed, the president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The parlors of the Galt House, where Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Basil Duke, State president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. Reginald Thompson, president of the Albert Sidney Johnson Chapter, and many of the members of the organization stood, was most beautifully arranged. The guests numbered over a thousand, and most interesting it was to watch them, composed, as they were, of every kind of "daughters," old and young; veterans, gray-haired and feeble, and sons of veterans—stalwart young fellows clad in Confederate gray; society girls representing the whole Southland, and soldiers and orators prominent in State and national affairs. As the wife of the bishop of Florida, Mrs. Weed has long been prominent in church and social affairs. Her home in Jacksonville is always filled with a merry party, for she has three most attractive daughters, and is herself as full of life and laughter as they. Her summers she usually spends at her old home in Augusta, Ga., where she owns a most beautiful homestead which has been in her family for several generations. This summer she will spend abroad, having been appointed lady commissioner from Florida. After several weeks at the exposition she will chaperon a party of Southern girls on a tour over the continent.



MRS. JULIA B. WEED, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.



OPENING OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION—ARRIVAL OF THE DELEGATES AT CONVENTION HALL.
Photographed especially for "Leslie's Weekly" by the Burton, Hoffman Photograph Company.

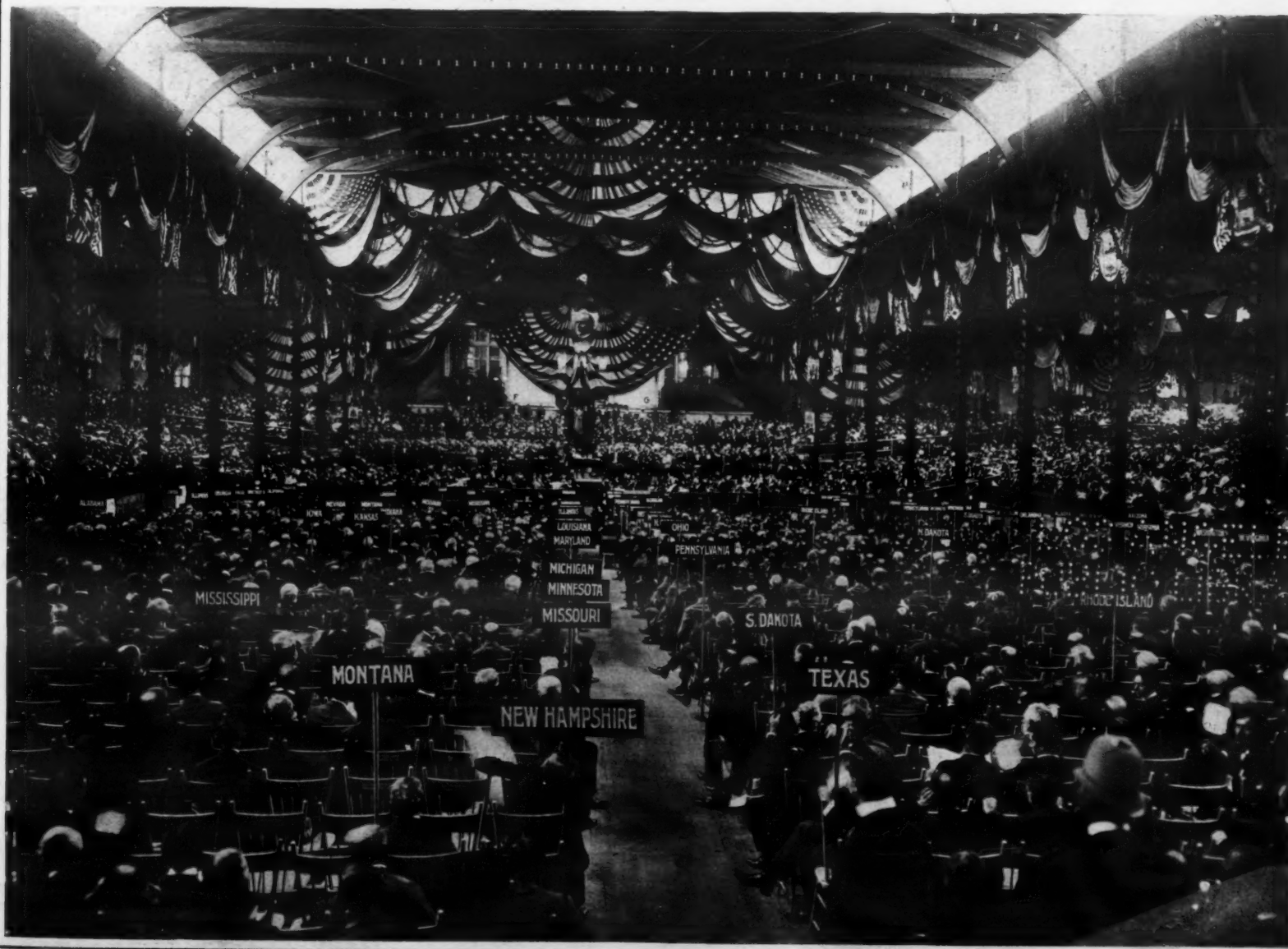


REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATIONS UNITE IN THE MOST IMPOSING POLITICAL PROCESSION EVER HELD—SCENE IN FRONT OF THE MAGNIFICENT UNION LEAGUE CLUB-HOUSE.
Drawn especially for "Leslie's Weekly" by F. Cresson Schell.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.



CHAIRMAN HANNA, OF OHIO, DELIVERING THE OPENING ADDRESS.—"I WANT TO MAKE ONE SUGGESTION—'ALWAYS TRUST THE PEOPLE.'"



GENERAL VIEW OF CONVENTION HALL WHILE SENATOR WOLCOTT WAS DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

Photographed especially for "Leslie's Weekly" by the Burton, Hoffman Photograph Company.



PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVENT AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, June 25th, 1900.—The preparation for the Democratic National Convention in Kansas City is the eager fight of a city with weapons of wood and stone and steel to fulfill its pledge. A rare combination of circumstances with a dash of disaster turned to victory makes the situation almost dramatic.

It was the city's first national political convention. The town was hustling like a busy housewife preparing for her guests. All was systematic, serene, and promising. Then, in the face of fair prospects, just three months before the date of the convention, on the bright and sunny afternoon of April 4th, the great convention hall, the pride of the city, was burned to ashes.

Kansas City had passed through all the preliminary struggle of obtaining a national convention; a guarantee fund of \$50,000 had been subscribed by the people; the members of the national committee had been coddled and petted and harangued; Milwaukee had been met and vanquished, and there was a cry of victory and a smile of satisfaction on the lips of Kansas City. And the convention hall had won the prize.

Then came the disaster. The hall burst into flames, and in less than an hour was a mass of charred stone and brick and reddened, twisted steel. A crowd of thousands stood stunned and dumb before the sight of destruction. The 250,000 people of the city had joined in the construction of the building. It belonged particularly to every one. The sudden disaster was appalling. The city seemed to slip back ten years in its growth. And the Democratic convention! Would it be taken from Kansas City?

The thought awakened another fire—the fire of purpose, of resolve, of determination. While the smoke and flame were still rising from the ruins the people had decided to rebuild Convention Hall. Even as the walls were crumbling and the steel beams were writhing in the fierce heat, U. S. Epperson, president of the Commercial Club, with a pencil and pad of paper in his hand, took subscriptions amounting to \$5,000 from persons on the spot. Within less than an hour after the hall had crumbled into ashes \$20,000 had been raised for its rebuilding. At a mass-meeting the following night \$36,000 more was raised. There was \$155,000 insurance on the old building, and subscriptions poured in from all corners of the city.

It no longer was a question of money, but of time. Could the hall be rebuilt in three months? Telegrams were sent to steel companies and contractors for estimates on the time that would be required for the task.

The building burned on a Wednesday. Realizing the necessity of haste, the reconstruction began Thursday with the removal of the first loads of debris. Cincinnati and Milwaukee offered themselves to the Democratic national committee. But Kansas City was given a chance, and it took the chance.

Then the race against time commenced. Contracts were made and work was pushed rapidly forward. A new structure, finer, more substantial, and more elegant, rose from the ashes of the old. Nothing was permitted to disturb the progress of the building. There were labor troubles in the city, but the bosses and union laborers kept their differences aloof from Convention Hall. And now the building is nearing completion. The walls are finished, the roof is laid, and the interior construction is well under way. Contractors are two weeks ahead of their time limit, and Convention Hall will be ready for the Democratic meeting of July 4th.

The telegraph companies, the Associated Press representatives, the citizens' committee, and the sub-committee of the national committee have held various long and serious consultations and have decided on the arrangement of Convention Hall for the crowds that will be here during the great pow-wow. Convention Hall will have a seating capacity of 22,000. By a most unique arrangement, the desk of the presiding officer of the meeting will be at the center of the hall. Back of him, on the same platform, will be the guests of the convention. On the right and left of the platform will be the working newspaper men—about 100 in number. In front of the delegates to the convention will sit, and in a semicircle back of the delegates will be the chairs for the alternates. All these are on the oval shaped arena floor. Surrounding this floor, like an amphitheatre, on all sides of the building are the three great galleries. There is not a post or pillar in Convention Hall. Back of the speaker's platform and under the lowest gallery will be ample and convenient quarters for the Associated Press and the telegraph companies. There are thirty exits and entrances distributed on all four sides of the building.

A new departure in the seating of delegates will be tried during this convention. The seats will be so arranged as to give each delegate an aisle seat. The chairs are to be placed in pairs, radiating from the platform. The arrangement will be the same as that in a school-room with double seats. Each delegate will step out of his seat into an aisle leading directly to the chairman's platform. The convention arrangements are in the hands of an executive committee of which J. J. Swofford is the chairman. Under this are the sub-committees which perform the active duties.

The women of Kansas City took up the work of preparation. A women's auxiliary to the convention committee was formed. The committee had expenses to bear and the women went about the matter of raising money with as much zeal as the faithful

sisters of a church proceed in the collection of a minister's salary. But the women of the auxiliary used a different method. They gave a great minstrel show. One hundred and twenty-five young women were blacked and wigged and gaudily dressed. There was the interlocutor, the "tambos," and the "bones." The aggregation was called the "Megaphone Belles." The performance was a novelty, and it was given twice, making a snug sum for the convention fund.

When the strangers come to Kansas City, July 4th, they will notice that many citizens of the place are wearing conspicuously on the lapels of their coats, buttons upon which will be these words:

"I live in Kansas City. Ask me."

It's only one of the little schemes of the information bureau, which has no small part of Kansas City's reception preparations. The wearer of the button becomes an information bureau complete, and expects to answer all inquiries for directions.

A. D. L. Hamilton, head of the bureau, is a busy man, and will be busier about July 4th. "I will have headquarters in one of the large and centrally located office buildings," said Mr. Hamilton. In that office will be a list of all the hotels and boarding-houses in the city, and a map showing their location. A man who calls will be told where he can secure rooms and board, and at what price, and then a guide will escort him to the place of his choice. Besides the central office, the information bureau will have twenty-five sub-stations. By applying at any one of these the stranger will find a rooming and boarding place, and will receive any other information asked. There are to be one hundred and fifty guides to help locate the strangers. Already the information bureau is sending bulletins broadcast over the country. These give lists of all hotels and rooming houses in the city, with location and prices; and to those who write to it the bureau reserves rooms of the kind desired.

Many of the owners of fine residences in the city have freely given them to the bureau for convention time. A wealthy lawyer who lives in one of the fashionable resident suburbs has notified the committee that his family will be out of the city during the convention week, and that he has several rooms for the entertainment of those whom the committee may send to him. Thus does Kansas City open its arms to its guests.

It is to be all flags and patriotism and American independence at this convention. The meeting-place was selected on Washington's birthday, and the convention is to be held on the Fourth of July. The railroads begged the committee to change the date. They said that the regular holiday travel, added to convention travel, would clog the roads. But the committee was firm. It was one of the deep plots of the politicians to start the campaign against "imperialism" on the birthday of the nation.

Along with the name of Washington on July 4th will be heard the name of William Jennings Bryan; and a little later the voice of Bryan himself. As he is to be the nominee of the convention Colonel Bryan will not be present until after his name has been placed at the head of the ticket. Then he is to quietly slip into Kansas City, burst upon the convention, and flood the great meeting with a speech. In a suite which the Nebraska delegation has retained at one of the large hotels there is one room reserved for Bryan. But he is to stay at home until the convention clamors for him, and then he will reach Kansas City after only a five-hour ride.

There are to be two national political conventions in Kansas City, July 4th. The Democrats in Convention Hall, the silver Republicans in the Auditorium, one of the theatres; and along with them the meeting of the big Populist conference committee of fifty members. The two latter elements in the political situation are interesting because both will urge the nomination of ex-Congressman Towne for Vice-President; and it is about the second place on the ticket that the interest and uncertainty hover. Each section of the country will have its favorite son. Towne, the personal friend of Bryan and the nominee of the populists, comes from the Northwest. From the Central States comes ex-Congressman Benjamin Franklin Shively, the pride of Indiana; in the East is the banner of George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, backed by the phalanx of New England. The names of others are in the air—ex-Governor Stone, of Missouri; ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Congressman McClellan and Judge Parker, of New York City; and Admiral George Dewey. Tammany has endorsed no one. The ominous silence of the Tiger has increased the uncertainty of the race.

But the political situation is not worrying Col. John I. Martin, of St. Louis, the sergeant-at-arms. He has other worries, in fact, a thousand of them. For he is to be absolute czar of the convention. There will be no appeal from his mandates made within the four walls of Convention Hall. Outside of the hall he is an ordinary citizen, with the rights and privileges granted by the Constitution; inside the convention building he is a ruler absolute. For he will be the general of an army of 1,000 men. But it is this very fact that is the source of worry; for every position in Colonel Martin's force there are a score of applicants. The applications are made through the mail, by telegraph, through friends, and in person. Colonel Martin answers all alike:

"Come and see me after June 17th."

He will open permanent headquarters in Kansas City then.

I was chatting with Colonel Martin in the hotel lobby when a Kansas City politician approached the sergeant-at-arms stealthily and whispered in his ear. The colonel nodded repeatedly, and kindly smiled, then, when the whispers had ceased, he said pleasantly:

"I can't promise you anything, but come and see me after June 17th."

Another stepped up and asked:

"Is this Colonel Martin?"

"Yes."

"Read this letter, please."

The colonel read the letter carefully and laid his hand on the young man's shoulder.

"Yes," he said, "George and I are old friends, and I would do anything in the world for George, but come and see me after June 17th."

"That's the way it is all day long," remarked Colonel Martin, returning to me, "but I see all the applicants. I can give only a few of them what they want, but it satisfies them to talk to me, and it doesn't hurt me. I have decided on several names already, but will make no announcements until convention time."

Colonel Martin had charge of the convention in Chicago four years ago. He has directed big public meetings for thirty years. He managed the convention which nominated Tilden in St. Louis many years ago. He has a clear, powerful voice and the presence of a general on the field of battle.

"I am to be in absolute charge of the convention," said Colonel Martin. "There is no other way to handle it. If there are any policemen in the building I must be their chief while they are there. There must be no conflict of discipline. Think of the job of keeping in order 20,000 wildly excited people!"

There is an overwhelming demand for tickets to the convention. Chairman Jones says that clubs with a membership of 1,000 have applied to him for seats and it is not yet known how many tickets will be issued. The contract has been let for printing 60,000. In order to prevent counterfeiting the national committee has decided not to issue the tickets until July 2d. And it is not yet known how many tickets will be given to the members of the national committee, the State delegates, and the subscribers to the convention guarantee fund.

The country editors of the West and Southwest are extremely anxious for seats. Some idea of what the editors in the vicinity of Kansas City expect can be gained by an application filed with the chairman of the press committee the other morning.

"Is this the place where the press tickets will be given out for the national convention?" asked an elderly gentleman, who had been patiently waiting at the executive committee rooms for an hour.

"It is."

"Well, my name is —, and I run a paper over here in Jefferson County. My son-in-law runs a paper in the same county, and I want to apply for four seats for each paper."

One editor in a small Arkansas town wrote as follows: "The Gazette hereby applies for six seats on the press platform. The editor will attend with certainly five and probably eight reporters." An editor of a small Kansas paper has applied for seats for himself and partner and their wives. The national committee will probably set aside a thousand or more seats in the gallery for the editors of country papers.

There will be a woman as a delegate to the Kansas City convention. She is Mrs. Joseph M. Cohen, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and her husband, who will accompany her to Kansas City, is the secretary of the Democratic State Committee of Utah. Mrs. Cohen expects to have a hand in the proceedings of the convention. She is the ranking alternate, and as such will fill the first vacancy in the delegation, but she will undoubtedly sit as a delegate. Several gallant Utah gentlemen have promised to be absent for her benefit. Mrs. Cohen is secretary of the Woman's Democratic Club of her city, and belongs to the State council of women, which is connected with the National Suffrage Association. She was very active in the campaign of 1896. She made a house-to-house canvass for Bryan in Salt Lake City, and helped him carry Utah by 50,000 votes.

HARRY BEARDSLEY.

The New South.

(Continued from page 511.)

The Ensley Land Company, owning practically ninety per cent. of the land within a radius of a mile and a quarter of the town proper, propose to make Ensley a model American town for operatives employed in their community. About twenty months ago the town scarcely existed; to-day it numbers 2,000 inhabitants. I dare not predict its growth the coming year. The company, co-operating with the government, are soon to try farm and trucking experiments in the valley. Grape culture has proved successful on the hill-slopes.

"Steel-making in the South and the Town of Ensley, Alabama," is the title of a handsomely-illustrated book just issued, size ten by fourteen inches, which the Ensley Land Company and its agent, the Real Estate Management Company, of New York, and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company,

Birmingham, and 80 Broadway, New York, are circulating to parties interested in the district.

The Birmingham Daily News is one of the most progressive newspapers in the new South. Last April a creditable industrial edition of fifty six pages was issued, filled with valuable information. It fairly bristles with enterprise and energy, a credit to the entire staff.

Birmingham is the financial city of the State, the combined bank deposits being over \$6,000,000—more than one-third the amount of all the State banks. She is daily growing in power and influence. The deposits of the leading State institution, the First National Bank, magnificently officered by President N. E. Barker and the present management since 1893, the date of the merging of the National Bank (organized 1871) and the City Bank of Birmingham, February 13th, last, were \$2,724,148.55 (July 1st, 1896, they were \$700,000); loans and discounts were \$1,831,451.80; overdrafts, \$441.10; United States bonds and premiums, \$52,875; other stocks and bonds, \$46,651.22; bank building, \$51,000; other real estate, \$4,921.59. Cash in vaults, \$227,697.10; with banks, \$883,010.97; with United States Treasury, \$3,016.11. Liabilities—capital stock, \$250,000; surplus and profits, \$81,916.34; circulation, \$45,000. The individual deposits were \$2,208,643.37; bank deposits, \$515,505.18, making the grand total of deposits as above. These figures are astonishing to bankers as well as to newspaper men, and they are given as a key-note to the prevailing conditions in the Birmingham district.

CHARLES ELLEY HALL,

General Staff Correspondent Leslie's Weekly.

The Republican National Convention.

AN UNEVENTFUL BUT NEVERTHELESS A MEMORABLE
GATHERING OF PARTY LEADERS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22d, 1900.—The second national convention of the Republican party held in Philadelphia, like the one of twenty-eight years ago, placed its candidate for the Presidency in nomination by a unanimous vote. It was the expected that happened in regard to the head of the ticket, and the unexpected regarding the second place. It was a strong, able, and representative gathering, including all the veteran leaders of the party and many younger men who are rapidly making their mark, particularly in the newer States of the West and the Northwest.

It was the quietest national convention that I have attended since Cleveland was placed in nomination unanimously at St. Louis, and up to that date—1888—that was the dullest convention on record. The renomination of Cleveland, by acclamation, did not indicate that it was an enthusiastic proceeding, for enthusiasm only follows a fight. That is one of the reasons why there was a noticeable absence at the Philadelphia convention of the frantic demonstrations that accompanied the original nomination of McKinley four years ago.

It was fit and proper that the convention was appointed to be held in Philadelphia, the largest Republican city in the land. The Quaker City at once woke up and signalized its profound appreciation of the honor by opening its hospitable doors, to the widest extent, to the Republican visitors. All of Philadelphia's Republican clubs, from the famous Union League down to the smallest ward organization, extended the heartiest greetings to the distinguished visitors, from the time the latter left the cars. Nor were the rank and file of visiting Republicans forgotten. All were welcomed with a lavishness of expenditure and a warmth of hospitality that evidenced the best spirit of friendship. "Visitors' passports," extending the courtesies of all the Republican clubs, were freely given to all who registered at the common headquarters of the allied Republican clubs, and every day and night, receptions, "smokers," excursions, and various forms of entertainment were abundantly provided for the Republican visitors who swarmed about the city. A more profuse and generous welcome has never been extended to the delegates and visitors to a Republican National Convention than the good and great-hearted Republicans of Philadelphia have given this year. It imparted to the occasion that sentimental feeling of brotherhood and kinship which strengthens not only personal, but also political, ties, and which is the strongest cohesive force in any well-organized movement. Philadelphia covered itself with glory.

Every national convention, as a rule, has its episodes. There were three in this Republican National Convention: First, the renomination of President McKinley, which was heartily and enthusiastically done; second, the adoption of the platform, which was received with marked favor and with greater applause than followed the adoption of the Republican platforms at many other national conventions in recent years, and, finally, the nomination of the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, over which the only semblance of a controversy arose—for this was the only event in which the master minds of politics were set against each other.

The nominating and seconding addresses, and, in fact, all the speeches, revealed the strength of the Republican party on its oratorical and elocutionary side, but, better than this, they revealed the logical strength of the party's position on the great questions which concern the public mind, and which now, more than at any other time in our history, will influence the opinion of the voter.

It was a thoughtful convention, dominated, as all such gatherings are, and must be, by the closest political and personal

friends and associates of the chief candidate. Senator Hanna's tireless industry was always in evidence. He was aggressive and conciliatory, but remorseless in his purpose in every emergency. That there was a perfect understanding between him and the President, regarding the work of the convention, was evident, and it was entirely proper. Behind him stood Postmaster General Smith, whose position for many years as the editor and leading owner of the Philadelphia Press gave him a special working advantage in his own city.

On the other hand, Senator Quay, whose dislike for Secretary Smith has not been concealed, also took advantage of a local environment with which he was familiar, and made his influence felt whenever occasion required. With him were some of the strongest of the party's workers, including Senator Platt, of New York. These two leaders for years have endeavored, by combining their powerful forces, to wield the controlling influence in national Republican conventions. Skillful, experienced, resourceful, and aggressive, they have been able to accomplish almost all that they have set out to do, whenever they have had the practical support of New York and Pennsylvania united behind them, for that has meant control of nearly a sixth of all the delegates.

It is always interesting to watch the manoeuvres of the great generals in a political as well as in a military campaign, and while at the Philadelphia convention the greatest prize was not a matter of controversy, for the Presidential nomination was settled in advance, and while no great platform question—such as that regarding the currency plank of four years ago—divided the leaders, still there was opportunity over the struggle for second place on the ticket for much skillful manoeuvring.

In all, the convention was interesting, if not exciting. The noticeable feature of this great quadrennial gathering of Republicans was the general expression that a harder battle must be fought this year than was fought four years ago, not because personally Bryan is any stronger now than then as a candidate, but because the Democratic party is more united and therefore more to be feared. This view of the situation is not confined to a few leaders. Nearly all expressed it, and it led to the repeated declaration, at the notable conferences, that the campaign must be opened at once and pushed with relentless vigor. Those who have anticipated, in view of the nomination of the same candidate as we had four years ago, a quiet and uneventful Presidential contest will soon discover their error. The campaign will grow in intensity and bitterness from this day out until the climax is reached at the close of the canvass. J. A. S.

The Missionary and the "Boxer."

WHILE the Rev. I. T. Headland was preaching at the street chapel in Peking, half a dozen of the turbulent class known as Boxers came into the chapel, bent upon creating a disturbance. They sat down in different parts of the chapel, and after a short time began talking aloud to each other across the room. They were first told kindly that this was contrary to the customs of the Christians. To this they paid no attention, but continued to make remarks. They were then told they must not do so, but, continuing their conversation, they were asked either to cease talking or leave the room. As they went out one of them reviled Mr. Headland, his father, his mother, and all his ancestors, and as he was thus reviling, Au Young, a city detective, and member of the church, took the Boxer by the shoulder and said to him, "Who are you reviling?" He slapped the detective in the face, saying, "Do you know I have official business?" Au Young whipped a small detective's chain out from under his coat and twirling it around the Boxer's neck, hissed in his face, "And do you know I have official business, too?" The detective took the Boxer to the police-station, and then came back for Mr. Headland to go and explain to the police what had happened. The official, Au, and the assistant pastor decided that the Boxer



THE ARREST OF A BOXER BY A DETECTIVE

should be chained to the chapel door for three days and nights, and compelled to tell every one why he was there.

An Adirondack Sunset.

OVER the sunset of purple and gold,
The crimson, the yellow gleam forth from each fold
Of the pink, fleecy clouds, as they glide softly by
In the broad, vast expanse of the beautiful sky.

The deep azure blue, from a bright summer day,
Calls forth the soft tone of the dainty warm gray,
While the tenderest greens o'er the mountain peaks snoot,
To extend to the heavens a glowing salute.

Such glorious tintings have never as yet
Been spread upon canvas or artist's palette;
But the broad, crystal lake which reflects them can say,
"I paint them each eve at the close of the day."

There is never a ripple, a murmur, or frown,
When they all hover over and look sweetly down
Into her great heart, as if they could see
The depth and the breadth of her soul's purity.

With her arms open wide and her face beaming bright
She awaits the warm glow of the evening's light,
And clasps it and holds it upon her calm breast
Until night closes down and it sinks in the west.

LILLIAN CRAMBLETT VAN ETTEN.

To Amateur Photographers.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. Many of our readers have asked us to open a similar contest, and we therefore offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and for that which bears a special relation to news events of current interest. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for the return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and one dollar will be paid for each photograph that may be used. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing, except the name and address of the sender, should appear on the back of the photograph, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the amateur who took the picture. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat surface paper is not the best for reproduction. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners.

The Paris Exposition.—During the Paris Exposition LESLIE'S WEEKLY will devote a page or more, at intervals, to a special display of photographs taken on the exposition grounds by amateurs. The best photograph, from the standpoint of originality, interest, and artistic merit, at the close of the contest, November 1st, will receive a special prize of twenty dollars, and for each photograph accepted two dollars will be paid on publication. Entries should be marked: "For Paris Exposition Amateur Contest." See general directions.

SPECIAL FOURTH OF JULY PRIZE.—A special prize of ten dollars for the best amateur photograph illustrating a Fourth of July subject is offered, and two dollars for each of the other photographs accepted in the contest. The competition will close on July 11th. Entries should be addressed: "Fourth of July Contest, Leslie's Weekly, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York."

N. B.—Communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 110 Fifth Avenue." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine," or other publications having no connection with "Leslie's Weekly."

Hard To Stay Great.

FORCES IN NATURE INTENDED TO LEVEL THOSE WHO PUSH
AHEAD OF THE MASS.

BY brains, hard work, and self-denial a man reaches a position of wealth and greatness.

Right then, by a natural law, the contrary forces set to work to tear him down, to prevent his getting too far ahead of the regular evolutionary development.

Think it over and you will remember your own and your friends' experience.

When fortune's face begins to smile misfortune's iron hand appears, for the man yields to some or many of the "tearing down" forces, anxiety, worry, whiskey, tobacco, lust, coffee etc., etc. Health begins to leave and the man is unable to hold his lofty position.

Only the grim, determined fellows, who recognize the devils that would rob and slay him, and who sturdily and steadily refuse to allow them to work on him, are able to "stay great."

Is it worth while?

You are your own master and judge. You can kill them, or you can yield and they will down you.

A man says, "I can't quit."

There is but one answer, "Get down then to the lower place that the big crowd of 'commons' occupy."

It is only the "masters" who can remain masters.

Coffee is one of the most dangerous sluggers in the list, for it is veiled and seemingly harmless, but its mission is to weaken heart, kidneys, and digestion, then slowly follows weakness of purpose and inability, and the victim, all unconscious of the reason, steps backward and downward from his hard-earned place among the great ones.

It is easy to shift the coffee habit by taking on Postum Food Coffee, a distinct and scientific "anti" for coffee.

Postum (well-made) satisfies the coffee taste, and instead of breaking down the heart and nerve centres builds them up in a remarkable manner as the result of the action of the ingredients carefully and expertly selected from nature's store-house of sustaining and rebuilding food elements.

You can be great and stay great if you have sturdy determination and make use of the discoveries of modern science and research. Postum Food Coffee is made at the famous pure food factories of the Postum Co., at Battle Creek, Mich.



THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

LISTENING TO THE ADDRESS BY THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN, SENATOR E. O. WOLCOTT, OF COLORADO—SCENE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE ADDRESS



NAL VENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

MEDIATE FRONT OF THE SPEAKER'S STAND.—PHOTOGRAPHED ESPECIALLY FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY THE BURTON, HOFFMAN PHOTOGRAPH COMPANY.

Russia's Grab for Asia—New Light on the Boxers' Uprising.

(Continued from page 498.)

and it was an easy matter for the Russian diplomats to hoodwink him. When the field marshal returned to Japan the Cabinet perceived at once that they had been led into a trap, and that the only solution lay in arbitration of the sword.

The indemnity secured from China was devoted wholly to prepare for the coming contest. The Japanese as a people do deserve great credit for the cheerfulness shown under a grinding taxation. It is generally believed that Japan is poor, and relatively it is. But only relatively. Let it be remembered that prior to the accession of Mutsuhito (1867) the country had been drained of almost all its bullion; that the re-organization of army and navy had cost immense sums; that the introduction of steam and electricity, of public improvements, schools, etc., had caused proportionate expenditures, and that Japan had negotiated only one foreign loan, a paltry £10,000,000, which, at the beginning of the war, had nearly been paid off. Her home indebtedness was, at the same time, about 250,000,000 yen (\$150,000,000), and so opposed was Japan to be under obligations to foreigners that bonds, transferred to aliens, were null and void. Agents of several financial syndicates visited Japan during the war and offered any amount of money at three and one-half per cent.; these offers were declined with thanks. The money needed in the war with China was cheerfully furnished by the people, nor was payment demanded after peace was restored.

The government maintained its credit, although the increase of army and navy, the payment of interest, and the subsidizing of new industries called for additional sacrifices. When the revised treaties, whereby Japan's autonomy was admitted, went into operation on the 17th of July, 1899, the government relaxed its opposition to foreign bond-holders, and several Japanese loans were placed successfully in London. Most of that money has been laid aside for the probable contingency of war. Japan's statesmen are perfectly informed as to the amount of gold reserved for that purpose at St. Petersburg, Berlin, and other capitals, and they are also aware that stringency of money is the loss of half the battle. Compared with the gold reserves of Russia, those of Japan appear ridiculously small; yet the undoubted integrity and patriotism of her leaders will make even this small sum go a long way.

While Japan was maintaining the very unequal contest with Russia as to their relative supremacy in Korea, she was constantly irritated and not unfrequently insulted. With admirable coolness these thrusts were parried. Any one, knowing the fiery patriotism and excessive self-confidence of the Japanese, cannot help admiring the attitude of people and government under these aggravating attacks. Russia knew that war must ensue; and she desired the decision of the issue before Japan's army and navy were fully prepared. Japan, on the other hand, was not going to risk its national existence without at least a fair chance of success. Hence she bore the insults and annoyances as well as she could, at the same time keeping strict accounts and fully intending a future settlement, when the capital will be repaid with interest.

As soon as the magnificent battle-ships and cruisers ordered by Japan from every available dock-yard in America and Europe had arrived in the home waters Russia's tone altered. From that time date the concessions made to Japan in Korea, and from that time also begins the more assertive tone of the Tokyo cabinet toward Russia. It is well known now that Japan, knowing that the struggle must come, had determined upon provoking it in the course of this year. There were several weighty reasons—such as the fact that Japan could not wait until the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway placed her at Russia's mercy; and that every week's postponement increased the number of Russian troops by at least 1,000 men. Two years ago Russia had the following military strength in Siberia and Manchuria: Twenty-eight thousand men at Vladivostok, 20,000 men at Nikolsk, 8,000 men at Blagowestchensk, 40,000 men at Haborowska, 7,000 men at Kirin, 17,000 men at Newchwang and various points of Manchuria.

Russia is also developing the coal-mines at Liao Yang, not far from Newchwang, and at other places, so that, in case of war, she will be independent as to Japan or central China. Japan, then, decided to force the issue this year, although she was aware of the odds against her; and she had made preparations for once again trying the, to her, historical ground of Korea. But this did not suit her opponent, who preferred either postponing the contest or to engage upon a ground of its own selection. Japan had abandoned all hope of assistance from Occidental Powers, after making every effort consistent with self-respect. In the beginning of this year she turned toward China, and, according to all indications, with good prospects. At this point Russia's magnificent diplomatic service once again proved itself equal to any task. It was at this time that the so-called "Boxers" were first heard from.

This secret society, if it may be so called, has existed for about a hundred years, and is composed of tradesmen who have been ruined by the extortion of local magistrates. There is nothing whatever in the original society which indicates any ill-feeling toward Christians or foreigners, as, indeed, there could not be, since both were exceedingly rare in North China a century ago. It is quite true that, since the building of railways commenced, the people in the interior were more or less agitated on account of the Feng Shui or air and water superstition, which dominates all classes, especially that of the *literati*, who collectively form the administration. Still, railway building had proceeded with little or no disturbance, when suddenly, and without any apparent cause, this Boxer society appeared on the scene.

It spread with an unprecedented rapidity, and from the apathy, if not favorable consideration, which it received from the authorities the conclusion was derived that the movement was connived at by the dowager Empress. But, since the Russian minister, M. de Giers, possessed great influence with the Chinese government, ugly whispers circulated at Peking that these disturbances, if coincidences, were strangely fortunate for Russia's plans. At any rate, they ruined all of Japan's pros-

pects of being intrusted with the reorganization of army and navy, and of advising the Empress upon the remodeling of the government.

Once assured of the connivance of the government, it is but natural that the movement should exceed the control of its instigators. Hence a merry carnival of arson and murder was inaugurated, when the native Christians were among the first sufferers. These men had, to some extent, enjoyed immunity from magisterial extortion, owing to the watchfulness and protection afforded by the missionaries, and had thus incurred the jealousy and ill-will of those whom that same rapacity had ruined. It is not probable that the movement was intended to go beyond this, although the purpose was to bring such pressure to bear upon the dowager Empress that she, openly declaring the offensive-defensive alliance with Russia, should invoke the aid of that Power to suppress the disturbance. For that purpose 14,000 men were held in readiness at Port Arthur. If these troops could be landed without overwhelming opposition Russia had beaten Japan effectively without the loss of a single man, since, in possession of the Taku forts, no troops could be landed at any reasonable point in the Gulf of Pei-Chihli without being in danger of having their communication destroyed by Russia's fleet at Port Arthur; and the extensive mud flats at the mouth of the Pei-Ho River render a landing impossible when the forts are held by trained and disciplined troops.

To what extent Russia has been baffled by the energetic and thus far unanimous action of the different treaty Powers will be decided in a few weeks. That Japan is furious at the success of Russia's diplomacy needs no explanation. She threatens to throw two men into China for every man Russia lands. There is no doubt that she has the men and the means to transport them; nor is there any doubt as to the superiority and efficacy of her fleet. The main question is as to who shall secure possession of the Taku forts; even the occupation of Peking is of minor consideration. There is no question that Russia would have seized them before this if she had been in possession of the necessary flat-bottomed boats. The absence of these means of transportation may change the course of events.

Russia, however, had provided for every contingency, as is her usual custom. If unsuccessful, she could join the other Powers in suppressing the insurrection and watch for a favorable moment when she could separate herself from this joint action and resume an independent line of conduct. In the meanwhile the Japanese could possibly be occupied elsewhere. The Emperor of Korea has certainly no reasons to love the Japanese. Besides brutally murdering his wife, they subjected him to gross personal abuse on the 23d of July, 1894. Such things are neither easily forgotten nor forgiven. With all that he is too much of a Korean, that is, a helpless, meek, and gentle individual, to dare seek a quarrel with his pugnacious neighbor; and [it was little less than a declaration of war when he refused to admit Japan's minister plenipotentiary in audience.

The Japanese government has, just now, a very difficult task. It must, at home, restrain the bellicose spirit of the nation, excited to a high pitch, which will not be appeased by the murder of Nabeshima at Peking. It must, abroad, checkmate Russia's moves and postpone the war until the opportunity offers for striking a telling blow. Neither Russia nor Japan would scruple to seize such opportunity. Thus far, at least, they understand each other, for Russia, after all, is a semi-Asiatic nation. The concerted and prompt action of the treaty Powers thus far has been of incalculable advantage to Japan. But the tension is great, and a spark may ignite the inflammable material now gathered at or hurrying to the mouth of the Pei-Ho. It is impossible to see how war can be averted, or how any nation, having interests in China can prevent being dragged into it. One thing seems to be assured: that the days of the conservative or reactionary party of China are numbered. The question arises if posterity will thank us for having forced our civilization upon a frugal, industrious, and enterprising people. If China's millions once enter into competition with the Occident a condition will arise whose extent no one can foreshadow.

R. van Bergen.

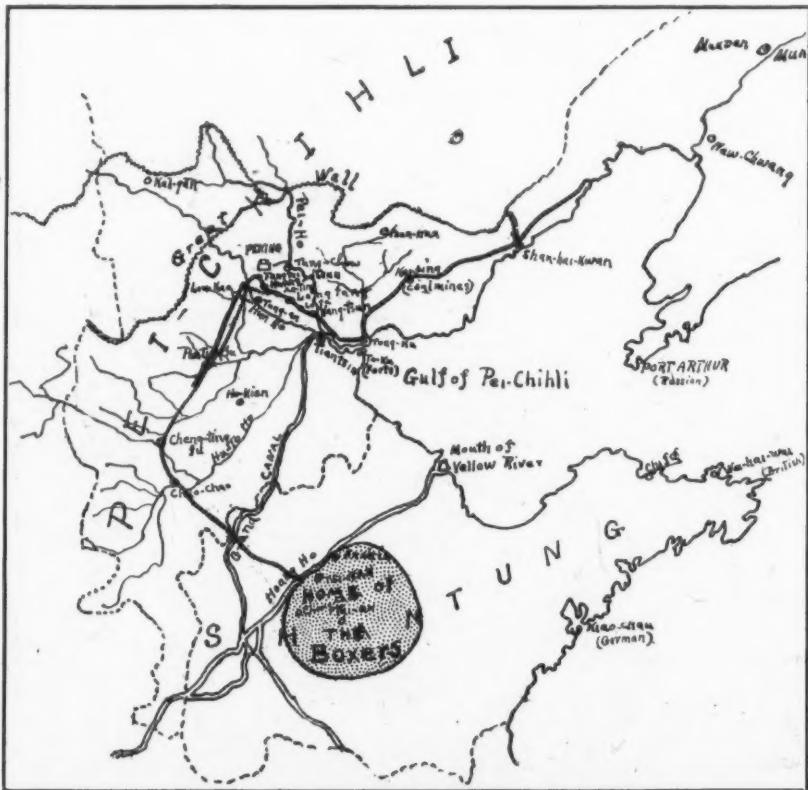
The Scene of Conflict in China.

THE map printed herewith, prepared especially for *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, will give the correct location of the scene of the Boxer outrages in China. The Boxers come from the mountainous country in the heart of the province of Shantung, a section about one hundred miles square lying just east of the Yellow River and the Grand Canal. At Tai-an, near the centre of this district, a prosperous mission has been maintained by the Methodists for over twenty years. A little west of Tai-an is the village of Chang Chia, near which Dr. Brooks, the first victim of the Boxers, was killed.

Crossing the Hoang-Ho or Yellow River near Tsi-nan, which is the capital of the province of Shantung, the Boxers, following

the line indicated on the map, moved northwest, crossed the Grand Canal into the province of Pei-Chihli, and struck the Hu-to River near the city of Chao-Chao, about one hundred and fifty miles from Tsi-nan. Near here the English missionaries, Norman and Robertson, were murdered. Turning north about twenty-five miles farther they came to the great Catholic mission at Cheng-ting-fu, which claims to have over 30,000 native converts. Here the Boxers met a warm reception, for the Chinese Catholics were armed to protect their fine cathedral. In the fight which occurred on the 25th and 26th of May the Boxers were repulsed with a loss of over seventy killed. Leaving Cheng-ting-fu the Boxers pressed on fifty miles to the north and reached the terminus of the Lu-han Railroad, near Pan-ting-fu, shown near the centre of the left-hand side of the map. Here they had a fight with the party of Belgian engineers engaged in the construction of the railroad. The Belgians with a few French missionaries escaped down the river to Tien-Tsin, which lies almost one hundred miles due east. Pan-ting-fu is the capital of the province of Pei-Chihli and has a large company of American missionaries whose fate is still undecided, as they stayed at their posts to protect their native converts and have not yet been rescued. Following the railroad (shown by the dotted line on the map) northeast about sixty-five miles, the Boxers reached Lin-Kao-chao, the town on the banks of the Hun River where the famous Marco Polo bridge crosses it. From this point they got their first view of Peking, lying in the plain about sixteen miles distant. Lin-Kao-chao lies at the foot of the hills, which are famous as the summer resorts of the capital, and on which are the summer homes of many of the foreign ministers and missionaries of Peking. The Lu-han Railroad runs on to Feng-tai, about five miles south of the southwest corner of Peking, where it joins the railroad running from Peking to Tien-Tsin. Formerly Feng-tai was the terminus of this railroad, and enormous warehouses were built there to accommodate the freight which was dumped out in the open plain and hauled to the capital by cart. The railroad now runs up to the southern gate of the capital, and the warehouses at Feng-tai have been looted and burned by the Boxers.

Turning southeast from Feng-tai along the line of the Peking



THE SCENE OF THE BOXERS' DISTURBANCE IN CHINA, WHICH HAS JEOPARDIZED THE LIVES OF MANY MISSIONARIES AND THREATENED THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

and Tien-Tsin railroad, the first station, Huang-tsun, is fifteen miles from Peking. It is here that the native troops are said to be intrenched to resist the advance of the foreign troops now marching to the relief of Peking. The next station, twenty-six miles from Peking, is An-ting. Half way between Peking and Tien-Tsin is Lang-fang, where the relieving force under Admiral Seymour has just had a fight with the Boxers, and is at this writing waiting for re-enforcements and provisions. The next station, Lofa, is thirty-one miles from Tien-Tsin, and the next, at Yang-tsun, eighteen miles above Tien-Tsin, on the Pei-Ho, is where the railroad crosses to the east side of the river. It is at this point that the communications of the international forces are said to be cut and the bridge across the river to be destroyed.

The last station is opposite the treaty port of Tien-Tsin, eighty miles from Peking. The whole region between the two cities being a flat, marshy plain, absolutely featureless, except for its villages and a few clumps of bushes along the river banks, it would be almost impossible for the relieving force to reach Peking across it except by following the embankment of the railroad and using its bridges. The only other way would be to take boats up the Pei-Ho to Tungchow, seventy-five miles north of Tien-Tsin, and then march twelve miles west to the capital. It is at Tungchow that about seventy-five native Christians have been killed and the college and buildings of the American Board missions destroyed. The missionaries escaped to Peking. It was here that the decisive battle of the French and English war was fought in 1860.

About ninety miles east of Tungchow, and just inside of the Great Wall, shown in the upper part of the map, lies Tsun-hua, where Miss Terry, of the Methodist Mission, is reported to have been murdered. About forty miles south of Tsun-hua are the great Kai-ping coal mines, run by an English syndicate. Here we strike the eastern branch of the Chinese Imperial railways



Supplement to LESLIE'S WEEKLY, No. 2338, June 30th, 1900.

HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

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running easterly from Tien-Tsin to Shan-hai-kwan, the eastern terminus of the Great Wall, and under construction to Newchwang, where it is expected to connect with the Russian line building north from Port Arthur toward Mukden, the ancient capital of Manchuria. From Kai-ping southwest it is fifty-eight miles along the railroad to Tang-ku, the station at the mouth of the Pei-Ho where the foreign fleets are at anchor, and where the marines and troops from those vessels which cannot ascend the river have been landed. Across the river is Ta-ku, famous as the place where Commodore Tatnall, of the American navy, rescued the English forces in 1859, and gave as his reason that "blood was thicker than water." From Tang-ku it is only twenty-seven miles northwest to Tien-Tsin, the great port of North China, where the foreign consulates are under heavy guard, and where the incendiary outbreak occurred on the night of May 30th.

It is interesting to note the points of vantage near, that are held by the various Powers. On the south side of the Shantung promontory is Germany's large establishment at Kiaochan Bay. Just across the Gulf of Pei-Chihli, about three hundred miles east of Tien-Tsin, is Russia's magnificent fortified harbor of Port Arthur, where her fleet with twenty thousand troops is waiting for the moment of destiny; while a little over one hundred miles southeast of Port Arthur, on the northern coast of Shantung, lies Great Britain's fleet, under cover of the impregnable fortifications of Wei-hai-wei, watching every move of their northern neighbors.

GUY MORRISON WALKER.

Jasper's Hints to Money Makers.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests.]

WITH sales of stocks shrinking to a little more than 150,000 shares in a single day, with not a bull in sight, and with bears at every corner, it was not surprising that the market of late went from liquidation into dullness and finally into the condition described in the famous phrase of President Cleveland, one of "innocuous desuetude." The shrinkage in the volume of business indicates that stocks are largely held by investors who are able to carry them, and that the bears fear that they may oversell the market. Leadership on either side has not been much in evidence. A good, strong leader would immediately change the situation for better or for worse. In lieu of leadership we have had the gossip-mongers, with all their tales of short crops, reduced earnings, and diminished dividends, and, on the other hand, stories of new combinations, gentlemen's agreements, and so on, but the naked truth is found in the news dispatches which tell us of the continued decline in the iron and steel markets, the open predictions of prominent railroad presidents that railway earnings will be lighter than they have been, and the all-pervading fear in business circles that the Presidential contest may be uncomfortably close and possibly dangerous in its outcome. No one now predicts a summer bull movement, and it is safe to say that we are to have a dull and drooping market, with more than a possibility of sharp declines now and then until the Presidential contest is decided.

The sudden and startling disclosure by one of the new trust organizations, the International Silver Company, that it had been paying dividends not earned ought not to have surprised any one who has watched the course of the market, and of this stock in particular. My readers were certainly advised long ago to beware of International Silver. Its \$11,000,000 of common stock is water, pure and simple, for ahead of it stand \$6,000,000 of seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock and a bonded indebtedness of nearly \$4,000,000, paying six per cent. interest. No safe and solvent company of this character need pay, or ought to pay, six per cent. on a gilt-edged bond. The audit companies and the accountants who examined the various properties of the manufacturers which were put together into the concern called the International Silver Company made bold to report that it could earn its interests on its bonds, seven per cent. on its preferred stock, and a balance for the common. The last mentioned has never paid a dividend, and the preferred stock has not been earning what it has paid. The recent suspension of the dividend sent the stock down to about thirty, and wiped the common stock practically out of existence. No warning was given to the large majority of innocent stockholders, no statement was published indicating decreased earnings, and even the dividend on the preferred stock was not reduced when it was found that it was not being fully earned. All of a sudden the dividend was suspended. The bottom fell out of the stock, and innocent holders were left to suffer their loss. I have warned my readers that they must expect just such a catastrophe in more than one of the heavily capitalized new combinations, and for that reason I have advised the greatest care in the purchase of their securities, and especially the common stocks. It is not too late to repeat that advice and to add that the holders of most of the cheap common stocks of the industrial class would do well to take what they can get for them and be satisfied. I do not mean by this that some of the common stocks have not an earning capacity, but there are others little better than International Silver, and they will meet the same fate.

"W. M., Wilmington, N. C.: The rating is not good.
"J., Memphis, Tenn.: I cannot advise regarding wheat.
"M., Springfield, Ill.: Yes, but do not wait too long for your profit.
"W. A. B., Fall River, Mass.: Thank you, but I must answer, No.
"P., Portland, Me.: Would sell out at the first advance unless you are prepared to hold for a long pull after election.
"S., Newport, New York: International Paper preferred, Union Bag preferred, and American Ice preferred, all earn and pay their dividends regularly.
"A. W., Milwaukee, Wis.: Insiders in Wisconsin Central are urging its purchase. I believe the preferred, if bought on declines, promises a profit in the end.
"P., Tecumseh, Mich.: I do not regard the preferred issues of the American Steel and Wire and the Federal Steel as desirable to hold for an investment. All the steel and wire stocks are liable to sell lower.
"Bonds," Erie, Penn.: I do not look for much of a decline in any of the gilt-edged bonds, including the United States three-per-cent. of 1898. The market is very bare of high-class stocks and bonds. An effort to buy them immediately advances the price.
"K. T., Nashville, Tenn.: "M. K. T.'s" plan, referred to in a recent issue, was to sell on advances and buy on sharp declines. (2) In such a dull market I hesitate to advise the purchase or sale of any security. (3) I would wait. All the Pacific stocks are liable to sell lower.
"E., St. Louis: It looks as if the directors and other insiders in Northern Pacific have gotten rid of their holdings and are willing to let the price drop, especially that of the common stock. The failure to declare the extra dividend was clearly premeditated.

"Artist," Boston: Union Copper stock has declined in the past eighteen months from \$30 to \$3 a share. You are right in saying that prominent Wall Street men have been interested in it, but all of them wish they hadn't. Outsiders are not the only lambs who are sheared in the vicinity of the stock exchange.

"Investor," New York: The friends of Brooklyn Rapid Transit strenuously maintain that its condition is constantly being improved and that it is a prospective dividend-payer. (2) You can lose very little more by holding your Malt common, and it might be wise to wait for the outcome of its depressed condition.

"San Fran," Los Gatos, Cal.: Adams Express stock is strongly held, and it is reported that its earnings are phenomenally large. This, as well as rumors of probable consolidation of express interests, which have often been heard before, give great strength to the stock. It holds a position as an investment security of high character.

"W., De Lane, New York: General Carriage cannot be regarded as an investment. It looks cheap compared with its selling price in the past, and its friends are advising its purchase, just as they did when it sold much higher. I cannot say more than that I regard it as a fair speculative "gamble." Usually, I do not recommend such purchases unless one is willing to take a good deal of risk on the expectation of winning a prize eventually.

"J., Cocksackie, N. Y.: I think prices of the best securities, and of some of the best industrial preferred stocks, will not go very much lower, unless money becomes higher, or panicky conditions set in as the result of the Presidential contest and the inflated condition of business in some directions. (2) I do not expect a substantial rise this summer. (3) I cannot advise the purchase of Southern Pacific or Union Pacific at the prices suggested with an expectation of much of a rise. (4) I do not think that all of the steel stocks, and especially the common stocks, have touched bottom. (5) It ought to be, if the statements it makes are correct, but it is a close corporation, and I have no means of verifying its report. (6) Not less than twenty per cent.

"G., Groton, N. Y.: Thank you for your compliment and good opinion. (2) Would not advise any purchases now except on slumps. With cash in hand you will do better before the first of October. All the stocks and bonds you mention are excellent for investment purposes excepting, of course, the two Pacifics, which have more of a speculative market, but it is impossible to approximate the prices at which they should sell in case of a general decline. On any sharp recession in prices it would pay to buy. (3) The Erie general fours are regarded with favor because the earnings of the Erie system are increasing and the road is in condition to improve its business. Of course these bonds are not a prior lien, and not a first-class investment. I regard them with greater favor than Atchison preferred.

JASPER.

Life Insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable.]

ONE of the most interesting compilations in reference to the insurance business that I have seen was recently published by the *Insurance Press*. It showed that last year the insurance companies paid to their policy-holders in the United States nearly \$185,000,000. Over \$35,500,000 went to residents of New York State, including \$30,000,000 to policy-holders and heirs in greater New York. Pennsylvania came next, having received in the distribution nearly \$20,000,000, and Massachusetts was third, with receipts of about \$15,000,000. It is a singular fact, illustrating the widespread popularity of life insurance, that less than ten per cent. of the death claims paid were in amounts of \$10,000 or more.

In these days, thrifty, prudent, and economical men and women regard life insurance as a necessity. It has saved thousands of struggling families from poverty and distress. In a recent notable instance in New York a writer of prominence was smitten by a fatal disease, and his family, which had been accustomed to every comfort, suddenly found itself deprived of its resources, excepting for the providential fact that the thoughtful head of the family had left a life-insurance policy for \$20,000. The fate of the family, had it been deprived of this generous provision, would have been unutterably sad. How many such cases are constantly occurring can only be told by those who are familiar with the business of our great life insurance companies. No head of a family need leave it unprotected for. The cost of a small policy is not beyond the reach of the ordinary workingman's resources—a fact that none of my readers should forget.

"Widow," Boston, Mass.: The surplus of the John Hancock Mutual Life, at the close of last year, was a little over \$1,500,000.

"Architect," Cleveland, O.: At the close of last year the assets of the Provident Savings Life, of New York, were something over \$3,300,000. The surplus was over \$651,000.

"J. L., Buffalo, N. Y.: The natural premium or assessment companies charge only for the cost of insurance. They do not therefore pretend to make provision for future mortality as the old-line companies do, by setting aside a reserve fund.

"Reader," Toledo, O.: You are misinformed. The leading officials of all our great life insurance companies are, with scarcely an exception, insured in their own companies. One of the largest policies paid last year by the Equitable, of New York, was for the sum of \$160,000, and was paid to its late president's heirs.

The Hermit.

New York to Berlin.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BERLIN, June 15th, 1900.—A period of extravagant innovation is upon us, and Berlin is in the race to win. The century closes with a sweeping verdict in favor of German *Gemüthlichkeit*, and this has drawn large crowds to the Kaiser's capital. As a matter of fact, Germany is still a sort of *terra incognita* for all but neighboring States, who have ever sent their representative people here to recreate, and improve intellectually and physically. A beautiful climate, romantic scenery, and a people gentle, amiable and naïve—it is no wonder that Anglo-Americans have at last selected this town as a rendezvous. In the stately streets of the Hohenzollern capital may now be seen a heterogeneous crowd of holiday-makers, always in the best of humor and busy with a long, unfinished list of museums and galleries. The fierce heat is most always tempered by breezes from the Tiergarten, and this sharpens our appetite for the feast prepared at the *Grand Hotel Bellevue*. And such a bijou of a place! As if in a dream this house has sprung up before our eyes. In the very centre of fashion, on the Potsdamer Platz, surrounded by palaces of the great, and facing the park and its noble fountains, stands this picturesque house, commanding an imperial view of the busy scene toward the Leipziger Street and the Brandenburg Gate. Long windows admit ample light and cheer, and romantic balconies invite us to a pleasant *tête-à-tête*, and the refreshingly cool evening breezes. Select music, such as is seldom heard in New York, reaches our ear from the interior of the house—most likely in the "lounge," filled with a fashionable crowd of international celebrities. Our eye meets elegance and sumptuous furnishings everywhere, together with the very latest innovations, even some American specialties in the way of electric facilities. Around the beautiful lounge, which, under the influence of multi-colored lights, is the most attractive spot in the evening, are ranged the various parlors, writing and reading rooms, with postal and telegraph and also telephone facilities to any part of Europe. The American bar is no longer a novelty, but a recognized necessity, and I notice continental aristocracy worshipping at the shrine of "cocktails" and "cherry flips" with the grace of a Yankee. As a matter of fact, the *Grand Hotel Bellevue* is not of the huge, barrack kind. It is a pretty, chateau sort of a house, with some 180 beautiful and large bedrooms, frequently in suites, with private bath-rooms, etc. Every nail in the building is new, and so are the uniforms of the staff—starched and shining, with the precision of German discipline. The cuisine is a recognized feature of Berlin, and so are its wines, certainly of fine and reliable quality. This house caters only to an exceptional *clétielle*, and accordingly will maintain a high standard of service. The proprietor, himself a man of wealth and large business affairs, together with

his clever manager, has adopted a wise policy of a uniform tariff, which will hold good for everybody, and the Anglo-American visitor in particular may rest content that no extras, nor a graduating scale of charges, will annoy him at the *Grand Hotel Bellevue*. This house maintains a uniform porter at the station, and, together with several busses, also belonging to the house, conveys its customers from and to all trains.

C. FRANK DEWEY.

London Dinners.

"WHAT I was thinking of," said a society man, "is the inimitable balcony restaurant at the *Savoy Hotel*, with its admirable *cuisine*, its nimble, smiling waiters, in short jackets and white aprons, and its unrivaled view of landscape and waterscape, spreading far away, up and down the river, the finest view in Europe. Whenever I sit in that luminous balcony and gaze through its crystal panels at a panorama pronounced by Whistler himself to be 'the realization of his ideal,' I feel that for the time being I have escaped from the grimy capital of the busy world; from a city of murky streets, muddy roadways, hideous churches, to a region of beauty, grace and dignity, in which the 'eye's fond appetite' grows with what it feeds on. The impression that I have been mysteriously transported by 'art magic' from commonplace, work-a-day London to some stately and picturesque foreign town is intensified by the vivacious aspect of the restaurant itself, the equipments and appointments of which are essentially French in their every detail. To me the gleaming gallery of the *Savoy Restaurant*, with its white-tiled backing and supreme sobriety of general decoration, is a terrestrial epicurean paradise, such as even luxurious and tasteful Paris cannot truthfully boast of. And the *Savoy* crowd! It represents the foremost names of the social register of both continents, and, in fact, from everywhere. We go to the *Savoy Restaurant* to eat well, but also to see *toute le monde*. We want to hear the last good thing and the last gay waltz, to note the very latest fashion, and—low be it spoken—to know just a little about the most recent scandal. We do! We may deny it, we may protest, we may call the gods to witness—but we do."

A Swiss Holiday.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

INTERLAKEN, June 5th, 1900.—People who know nothing of this beautiful spot will probably ask what we manage to do for several weeks in this little Swiss town. Those who are familiar with the delights of Alpine pleasures will smile at the question. I, for one, never shall forget the trip through a long stretch of woods toward the "Jungfrau." After some little time the great glacier came into view. It was now near sundown, and every *aiguille* was aflame. Pinnacle beyond pinnacle caught the rosy fire; far up the sky was golden green; and through the rose-red floated the silver round the half moon. There was no sound except the hoarse roar of the mountain torrent. No cow-bell vibrated in the wide valley; all was silence. And still that wonderful light grew, passed from rose-red to palest pink, deepened into gorgeous purple, faded into misty gray, and then suddenly returned in all the glory of the afterglow. It was a memorable sight. After a day spent in this manner you return ravenous to the *Grand Hotel Victoria*, or the *Hotel Jungfrau*, at six o'clock. Evening dress is donned, and presently the dinner is on. The transformation is complete. You are now in a grand parlor which would well fit Paris or New York. In a flood of cleverly-arranged illumination, against a pictorial background, we are transplanted, as it were, into a scene of highest art and life. There are distinguished people from every quarter of the globe, attired in their best, and in an equally happy humor. The first strains of an excellent orchestra invite us into the sumptuous dining-hall—lofty, brilliantly illuminated, and with rare floral arrangements on the richly-decorated tables. Never have I seen ladies' toilettes to better advantage, and the gentlemen look more impressive and correct. Everybody appears in excellent humor, and the clever service, certainly the most accomplished in the numerous excursions at a minimum of expense. It is Herr Ruchti who with consummate diplomacy introduces strangers of equal degree, and many a formal acquaintance thus begun has ripened into fast friendship before parting. Taken as a whole, these two hotels offer many comforts and advantages superior to any similar house in Switzerland. The rooms are replete with every modern innovation—large, airy and bright; the service is of the highest order and free from any intrusiveness, and the table is in every respect equal to Delmonico's or the Waldorf. Thus, with lifts, light and heat, and transportation facilities to and from the house, with information covering the traveler's every need, these hotels combine metropolitan advantages with rural relaxation, at a tariff fully one-half of New York or London prices. I would fain write pages on this subject, but I will be content with Emerson's conclusion: "Give me health and a day, and I will make pomp of empires ridiculous."

C. FRANK DEWEY.

After a Day's Hard Work

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It is a grateful tonic, relieving fatigue and depression so common in midsummer.

An Excursion

into the country, out camping, fishing, or just a picnic, will be incomplete in outfit unless supplied with Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. In tea, coffee, and many summer beverages it is delicious. Don't buy unknown brands.

THERE is renewed youth of body and spirits in Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. Try them. Ask for Abbott's.

Oil and Gold Mines.

VISITORS SPEAK OF THE FOOD USED.

MAJOR DESBOROUGH, writing from Fresno, Calif., says: "I found Grape-Nuts food forty-five miles in the mountains in an old oil camp, where the whole crowd, ten men, eat it for breakfast every day, and every Sunday have it in a pudding for dinner."

General E. C. Machen, an old Confederate soldier, has just returned from an extended trip through the Southwest and along the Mexican border, investigating mining properties. He says: "No matter where I traveled, I always found it possible to get Grape-Nuts and Postum Food Coffee, of which I am very fond."

The Grape-Nuts breakfast food is especially valued by campers and frontier people, as it is already cooked and ready for instant service, and being concentrated, furnishes unusual strength and nourishment, in a small quantity. It is believed that a man can travel farther and exercise more continuously on a few teaspoons of Grape-Nuts than on like quantity of any other food known.

The reason for this is that there are selected elements in Grape-Nuts that furnish direct to the brain and nerve centres the necessary particles to rebuild the delicate gray matter contained in these parts, therefore a man continuously fed on Grape-Nuts is absolutely certain of a good condition of the nervous system, which is really the controller of the entire body.



ENTRANCE TO THE WALTON HOTEL, CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK DELEGATION.



CROWDING AROUND THE ENTRANCE TO THE CONVENTION HALL GROUNDS.



COLORADO PHILADELPHIA CLUB SERENADING THE MASSACHUSETTS HEADQUARTERS



COOK COUNTY CLUB, OF CHICAGO, MARCHING DOWN CROWDED BROAD STREET.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

Photographed especially for "Leslie's Weekly" by the Burton, Hoffman Photograph Company.



BEING INTRODUCED TO AN AUDIENCE.



WAITING FOR THE APPLAUSE TO CEASE.



PREPARING TO SPEAK.



RECOGNIZING THE BOW OF A FRIEND.



RETURNING THE RECOGNITION.



THE PRESIDENT AND HIS DEVOTED BROTHER.
ABNER MCKINLEY.



A FAVORITE ATTITUDE WHILE LISTENING.



THE PERORATION.—Copyright by J. C. Hemment.



THE PRESIDENT AND POSTMASTER-GENERAL SMITH
AT A RECEPTION.

STUDIES OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S FACIAL EXPRESSIONS.

SNAP-SHOTS FAITHFULLY REVEAL THE PLEASANT AND SYMPATHETIC FEATURES OF OUR CHIEF MAGISTRATE, JUST NOMINATED FOR A SECOND TERM.—PHOTOGRAPHED FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY DINST, WASHINGTON.



OFFICE ENSLEY LAND COMPANY.

HOTEL SITE.

PANORAMA OF ENSLEY

ON THE RIGHT, SLOPE NO. 3 COAL MINE—IN CENTRAL FOREGROUND, ENSLEY FURNACES AND CEMENT WORKS—SEMET-SOLVAY CHEMICAL WORKS BACK OF FURNACES—LINE OF MOUNTAIN IS SHOWN ON EXTREME LEFT—ON RIGHT OF FURNACES LIE FAMOUS WARRIOR COAL FIELDS

THE NEW SOUTH.

THE name "Magic City" has been appropriately given to Birmingham. She is destined to become, in my estimation, one of the greatest and most productive inland cities in America. She has already gained an enviable position from an export standpoint, and it is desirable, not only for the general interest of the new South, but from the standpoint of home competition, that these great natural and commercial products should be marketed abroad instead of in the older home markets. This is the principal argument advanced in favor of the proposed Warrior River Canal. (See accompanying chart.) The possibilities of the export features of this district are certainly marvelous, and are attracting favorable attention in every iron and steel market in the world to-day.

Coal and iron ore are found on or near the surface of the adjoining hills and mountains, and limestone in the intervening valleys. The low cost of mining and cheap labor are among the greatest factors in the production of iron and steel products, and the great iron and steel companies located here operate their own furnaces, coal and iron mines, quarries, and coke-ovens. Thus nature and science combine, explaining why Birmingham controls and dictates the price of pig-iron in America and Europe.

This is the mineral and industrial district of the New South, Montgomery being the agricultural and Mobile the chief export centre of the State. Exports for the year ending July 1st next will exceed \$14,000,000, being principally coal, iron, cotton, resin, and manufactured iron products. The State now produces about forty per cent. of all the iron used in American foundries and pipe-works. About twenty per cent. of the entire iron product of the State is exported.

The total American exports of pig-iron for 1899 were 228,640 tons. Total exports of pig-iron for Alabama for same period were 167,003 tons, or over three-fourths of the entire American shipments.

The entire district production of pig-iron is 4,550 tons per day, while over 1,600,000 tons of coke are produced from 4,719 coke-ovens. New coke-ovens built in Jefferson County, recently, number 550, making a grand total of 5,864 ovens. The bi-product plants here are making marvelous strides in the saving of values heretofore lost in the making of coke.

I quote from a recent article in the New York Times, written by Mr. James Bowron, vice-president of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, on "Rapid Steel Manufacture," the following remarkable sentence: "Ore mined at six o'clock in the morning may be in the blast-furnace at nine A. M., cast

at six A. M. the following morning into the shape of pig-iron or blocks, be in the open-hearth (steel) furnace by 6:30 A. M., be poured into an ingot by five P. M., delivered in a billet at six P. M., and be cooled off as a wire rod before midnight of the day following the commencement of operations in the ore-mines." Mr. Bowron is probably the best-known authority in the State as regards the extent of raw materials and the values of the finished products in the district. I am told that the saving of cost in thus obviating the two cooling and two heating processes described by Mr. Bowron represents a saving of seventy-five cents per ton.

Alabama produces annually over 7,000,000 tons of coal. Three great coal fields—The Warrior (in extent about 7,800 square miles), The Cahaba, and the Coosa—are in this district.

The leading concern in the industrial development of the New South is the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, which owns over 310,000 acres of land in Alabama, and over 111,000 in Tennessee. The capital stock is \$21,000,000, the company owning and operating seventeen furnaces in Alabama and three in Tennessee, five being in Ensley and five in Bessemer. They also own twenty-four coal mines in Alabama, yearly capacity 5,200,000 tons, and operate 3,042 coke-ovens in Alabama and 614 in Tennessee, yearly capacity 1,700,000 tons, their twenty-three mines producing yearly 2,200,000 tons of red and brown iron ore.

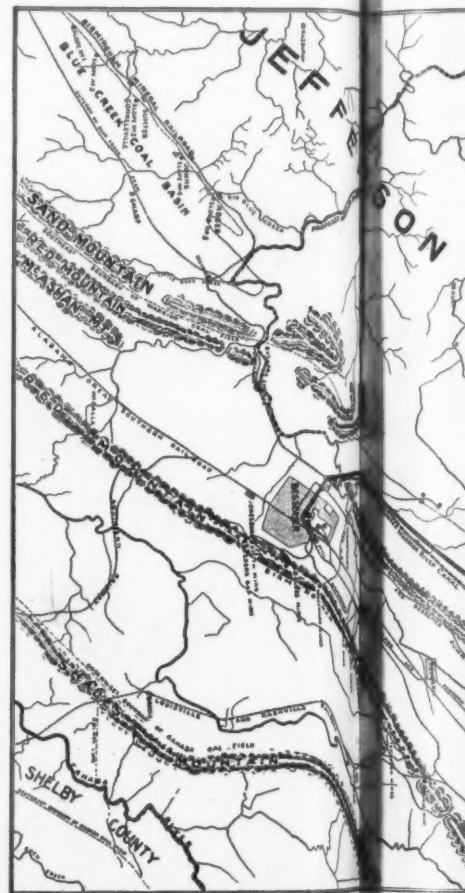
The total amount of capital at present employed in Ensley amounts to about \$10,000,000, and the number of men employed in the following enterprises about 8,000. The manufacturing industries located here include the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, blast furnaces, coal mines, coke-ovens, and steel mill; the Alabama Steel and Ship-building Company, combined capital \$5,500,000, men employed, 5,750; the Alabama Steel and Wire Company, rod and wire-nail mill; the Birmingham Cement Company, slag cement works; the Semet-Solvay Company, bi-product chemical works and coke-ovens; the Ensley Brick Company, vitrified paving and building brick; the Sheppard Lumber Company, saw- and planing-mills, and the Ensley Wood-working Company, planing-mills, producing daily 1,000 tons of iron, 8,000 tons of coal, 2,400 tons of coke, 1,000 tons of steel, 550 tons of barbed wire, 4,000 kegs of steel nails, 3,000 barrels of cement, 6,000 gallons of pitch, tar, and creosote oil, 12,000 pounds of liquid and sulphate ammonia, 50,000 brick, and 35,000 feet of lumber.

The Ensley and Bessemer furnaces and steel mills are now furnishing products that are in some cases superior to those of the older domestic and foreign centres. The first car-load of

steel made at a profit in the South was shipped by the Tennessee company last January. The only steel-casting works in the New South are now under construction in Ensley. The Tennessee Company investment in this department will be \$100,000.

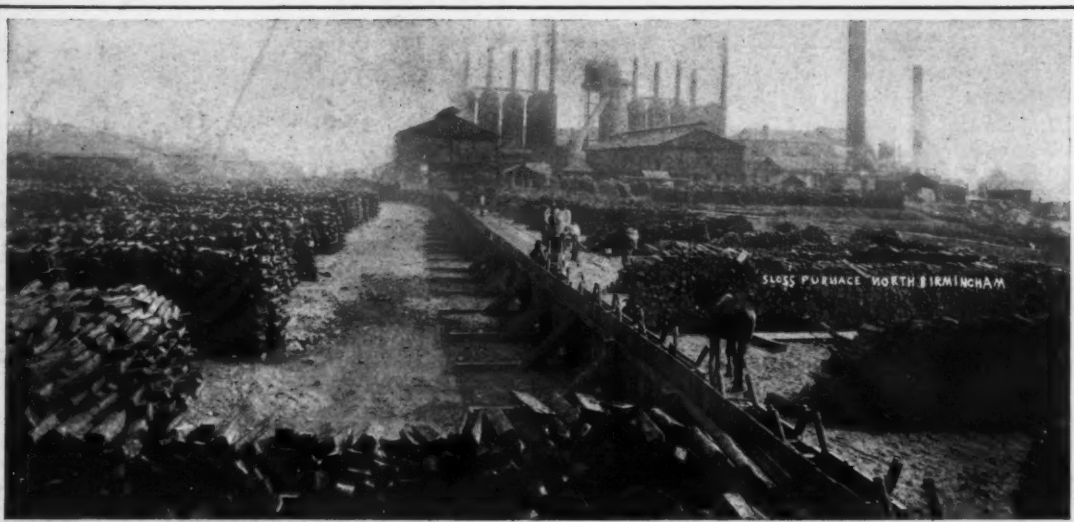
The Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company are extensive owners of furnaces, coal mines, coke-ovens, red and brown ore mines, and limestone quarries in the State of Alabama, the larger ones being the Philadelphia furnace, at Florence, the Hattie Ensley furnace, at Sheffield, the coal mines and property of the American Coal and Coke Company, 3,500 acres, daily capacity 600 tons; 21,500 acres of coal lands in Jefferson and Walker Counties; 1,800 acres of brown ore lands, and the Yutrie brown ore mines at Russellville. The Philadelphia and Hattie Ensley are both fully-equipped 200-ton furnaces. The Jefferson and Walker County coal lands are soon to be fully developed, including the building of 500 coke-ovens.

The property of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company, now owned by the Sloss-Sheffield Company, consists of 30,000 acres of ore lands, 21,464 acres of coal lands, 841 acres of other lands, four 200-ton blast furnaces at Birmingham, six miles of standard railroad, one limestone quarry, furnishing material for all the furnaces; 1,000 Bee Hive coke-ovens at City furnaces, Coalburg, Brookside,



WARRIOR CANAL.

being the "S" The govern team coal sl The comp March 3d, 18



VIEW SHOWS 5,000 TONS PIG-IRON STORED IN 1896—SLOSS SHEFFIELD STEEL AND IRON COMPANY, NORTH BIRMINGHAM. FURNACE IN BACKGROUND.



UNITED STATES CAST-IRON PIPE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY PLANT, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

THE NEW SOUTH—BIRMINGHAM, ENSLEY



CLUB-HOUSE SITE.

NSLEY "OPEN HEARTH" HILL.

BEYOND FURNACES MARK LOCATION OF STEEL MILL, ADJOINING WHICH IS WIRE, ROD AND NAIL MILL, AND BEYOND WHICH ARE SLOPES NOS. 4, 8, AND 9 COAL MINES—"RED PRATT MINES"—PRATT CITY LIES BEYOND EXTREME RIGHT.—Photograph by Russell Brothers, Anniston, Ala.

Blossburg, Ala., supplying coke for all the furnaces. The mines, daily capacity 5,000 tons, are equipped with four coal-belters. Two red-ore slope mines are in operation at Sloss, Ala., in twelve and fifteen feet veins; daily capacity 1,500 tons.

The soft red ore mines at Bald Eagle and Ruffner produce 200 tons daily, brown ore mines in other counties producing the same. The Sloss Company own a half interest in the Champion Mines jointly with the Tennessee Company; daily capacity 400 tons.

The Lady Ensley furnace at Sheffield will soon be put in blast. Two hundred coke-ovens are located at the coal-mines on the Lady Ensley property, in extent over 32,000 acres, 16,000 acres of which are coal lands, the balance ore lands. The Russellville brown-ore property's daily capacity is 500 tons, the Yutrie mines' 200 tons. The Hamilton Creek Ore Company, limestone quarry and brown-ore lands, are located near Russellville.

The Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company pig-iron brands are well and favorably known, being the "Sloss," "Florence," "Sheffield," and "Lady Ensley." The government cruiser *Montgomery's* official test of Sloss-Pratt steam coal shows it to be a superior coal for use on steam vessels. The company shipped the first American pig-iron to Europe March 3d, 1894, and are, therefore, the export pioneers in this

branch. They exported about 67,000 tons last year. The Sloss Company is one of the oldest coal and iron-producing concerns in the State of Alabama.

The Sloss-Sheffield Company now owns about 130,000 acres of land throughout the mineral belt of Alabama, lying in eight counties.

Bessemer, Alabama, about thirteen years old and 300 feet above sea level, is noted for natural wealth in minerals and mining. It has a population of 7,000, and is constantly growing. The actual trading population within a radius of two miles of the city, due to the extensive mines, is 10,000. The monthly pay-roll of the combined industries is \$175,000. Capital employed, about \$6,000,000.

Located here are five large blast furnaces, one large rolling-mill, three cast-iron pipe works, a large fire-brick works, one foundry and machine-shop combined, and a number of other commercial and business enterprises. The city is well provided with substantial business buildings and residences.

Bessemer, located twelve miles from Birmingham, has exceptionally fine railway facilities, the different lines being the Queen and Crescent, Louisville and Nashville, Bessemer and Huntsville, the Georgia Pacific, Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham, Bessemer and Tuscaloosa, Bessemer and Birmingham, Birmingham, Powderly and Bessemer, and the Birmingham, Brierfield and Blocton railroads. Bessemer is thus able to reach advantageously the open markets of the world.

The five great iron furnaces at Bessemer, which operated during the recent and general industrial depression, have a daily capacity of 900 tons of pig-iron. Experts say that the rolling-mill steel, "for purposes of scarfing, welding, and punching, will stand the test of any steel manufactured." The combined strength is greater than that required by the government.

The Cast Iron Pipe Works have a daily capacity of 250 tons, employing 1,300 men. The Alabama Pipe Company, makers of soil-pipe and plumbers' supplies, employ 300 men. The Bessemer Rolling Mills produce more than 125 tons of finished iron daily—meaning boiler plate, iron rods, and iron and steel bars.

Labor in the Bessemer district is much cheaper for all purposes than in Northern communities. This, with natural coal, iron, and limestone deposits and superior shipping facilities, attracts capitalists and manufacturers looking for suitable locations. The Bessemer Land and Improvement Company furnish free sites to manufacturers desiring to locate. Property ranges from \$4 to \$40 per front foot. The macadamized roads in the entire district are not excelled in any part of the State. The climate is agreeable, permitting out-door work eleven months in the year.

Bessemer lies in the lower portion of Jones Valley, between the Rock and Red Mountain ranges. Over 10,000,000 gallons of water per day flow within the city limits. The city tax rate is one-half of one per cent.; State and county rate about one per cent. The total city bonded in-

debtedness is but \$85,000, less \$15,000 in the city treasury. The school buildings are the best; good teachers are employed, the latest educational methods being in use.

Six months ago the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company commenced operations in this district with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. Captain T. G. Bush, of Birmingham, Mr. John E. Searles, of New York, and Mr. Fred M. Jackson, of Birmingham, are its officers, while Hon. Abram S. Hewett and General Samuel Thomas, of New York, are two prominent directors. The combined properties, among the most valuable in the South, are now capable of producing annually 200,000 tons of iron, 500,000 tons of coal, and 280,000 tons of coke.

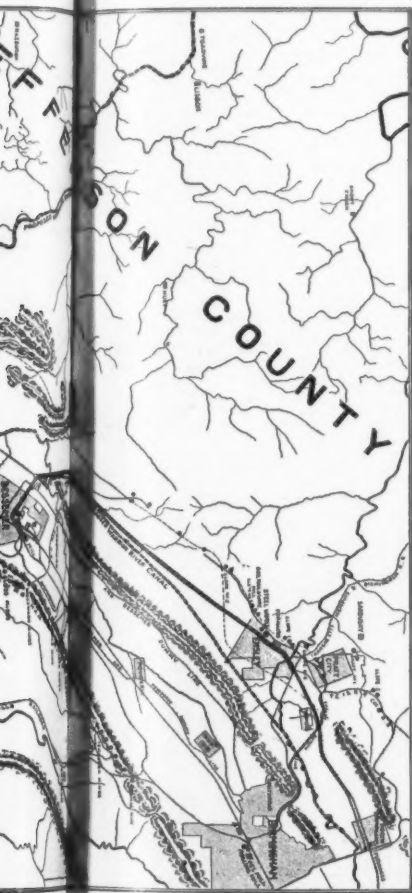
The Clifton is the principal purchase, consisting of two blast furnaces at Ironaton, annual capacity 90,000 tons, in the rich brown ore district. The ore averages 50 per cent. in metallic iron. Modern improvements include two pumping-stations and a 3,000,000-gallon reservoir. Included are 2,500 acres of mineral lands near the furnaces, and 33,202 acres of timber and other lands, 12,000 acres covered with long-leaf yellow pine, timber grants, and superior limestone quarries.

The Gadsden furnace, now in profitable operation, on the Coosa River, reached by five railroad lines, the Mary Pratt property, and the Gate City holdings are other valuable purchases, including domestic, steam, and coking-coal lands, 32,311 acres in extent. Imagine 300,000 tons of coal deposited in a 77-inch seam (now being worked), and you can see the wisdom of this purchase. The Gate City purchase, traversed by four railroad lines, contains large deposits of rich red ore, quantities of brown stone, sand stone, chert, fire clay, moulding sand, and terra cotta, and an artesian water supply of 1,500,000 gallons daily, and limestone in abundance.

The Company Collieries at Brookwood and Milldale, are considered the best paying mines in the State. New openings have been made at Searles, three miles distant, the total number of acres being 32,211. This purchase includes 14,000 acres of pine lands, houses, stores, and water-works system, such as is used by a modern 1,000-ton colliery. The property has been enhanced by thirty-five new coke-ovens, and seventy-eight additional ovens will soon be placed in operation, while sixty new coke-ovens at Searles will be in operation by June 16th, and one hundred and fifty more by October 1st next.

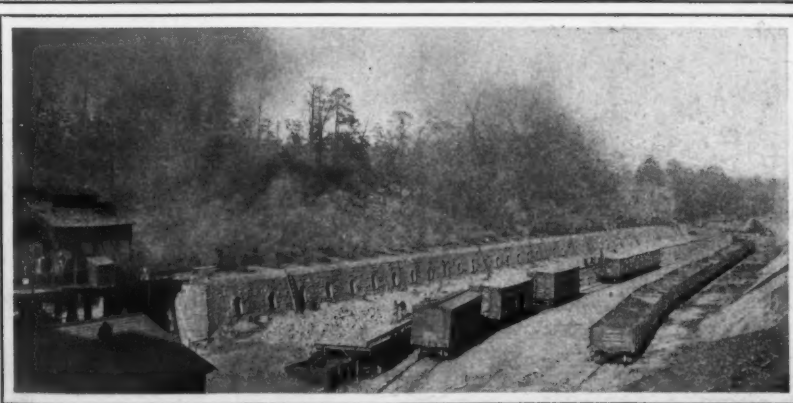
Six large railway systems now enter and leave Birmingham—the Louisville and Nashville, north; the Birmingham Mineral, north; the Alabama Great Southern, north; the Southern Railway, north and east; the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham, east; and the Central of Georgia, east. In addition, the Ensley Southern and the North Alabama railroads are being built.

(Continued on page 502.)



VARROR RIVER CANAL.

re lands, for 200-ton railroad, furnaces; Brookside,



BATTERY OF ONE HUNDRED COKE OVENS—ALABAMA CONSOLIDATED COAL AND IRON COMPANY, BROOKWOOD, ALA.



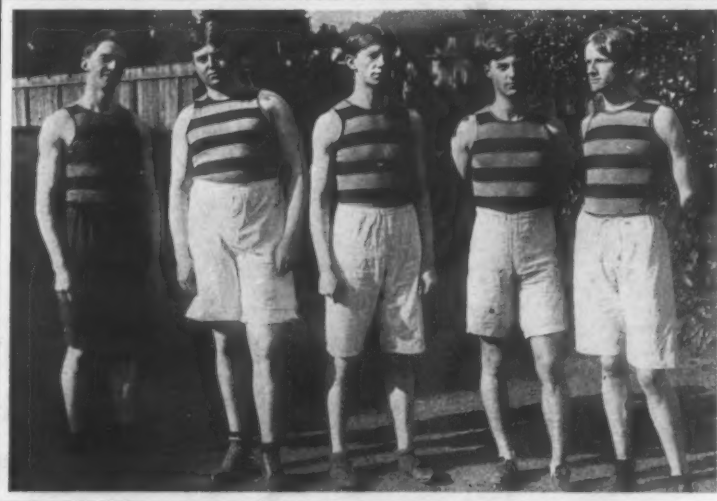
MANUFACTURED SOIL PIPE—CENTRAL FOUNDRY COMPANY, BESSEMER, ALA.

LANT, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

AM, ENSLEY, AND BESSEMER, ALABAMA.



(THE PRIZE-WINNER.) STEEPLE CLIMBERS PERFORMING THEIR HAZARDOUS WORK ON TOP OF TRINITY STEEPLE, AT THE HEAD OF WALL STREET, NEW YORK.—Copyrighted by W. M. Braden, New York, and printed by permission.



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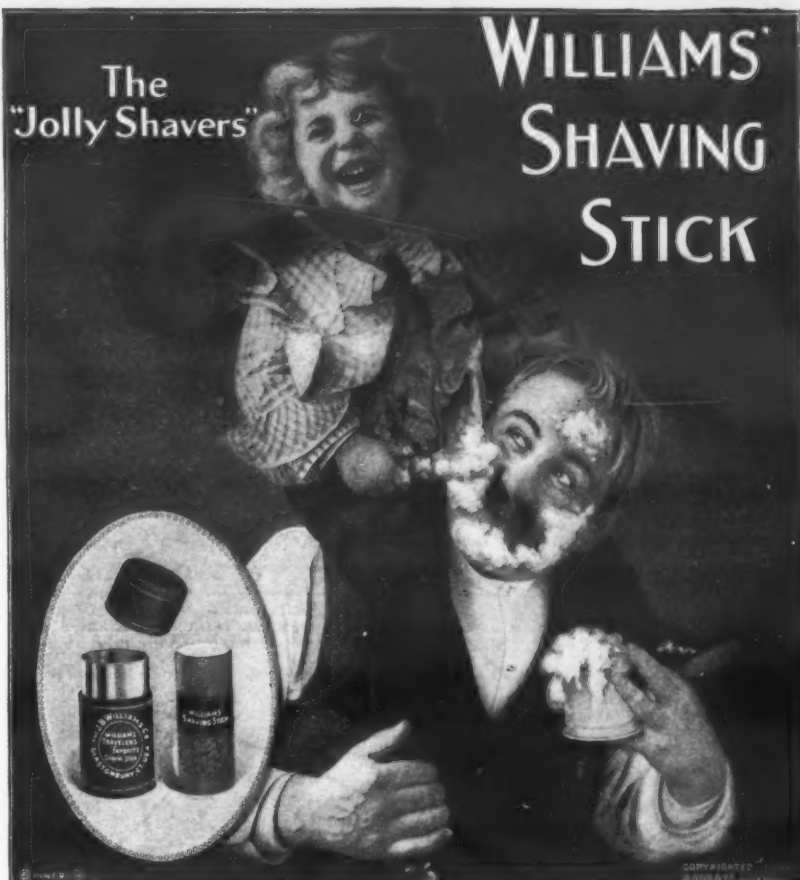
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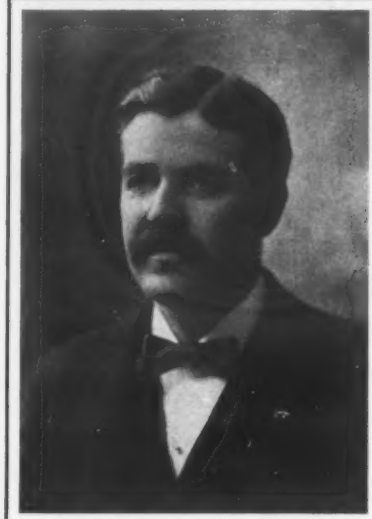
COLONEL JOHN J. MARTIN, THE ENERGETIC SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.



U. S. EPPERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.—*Photograph by Thomson.*



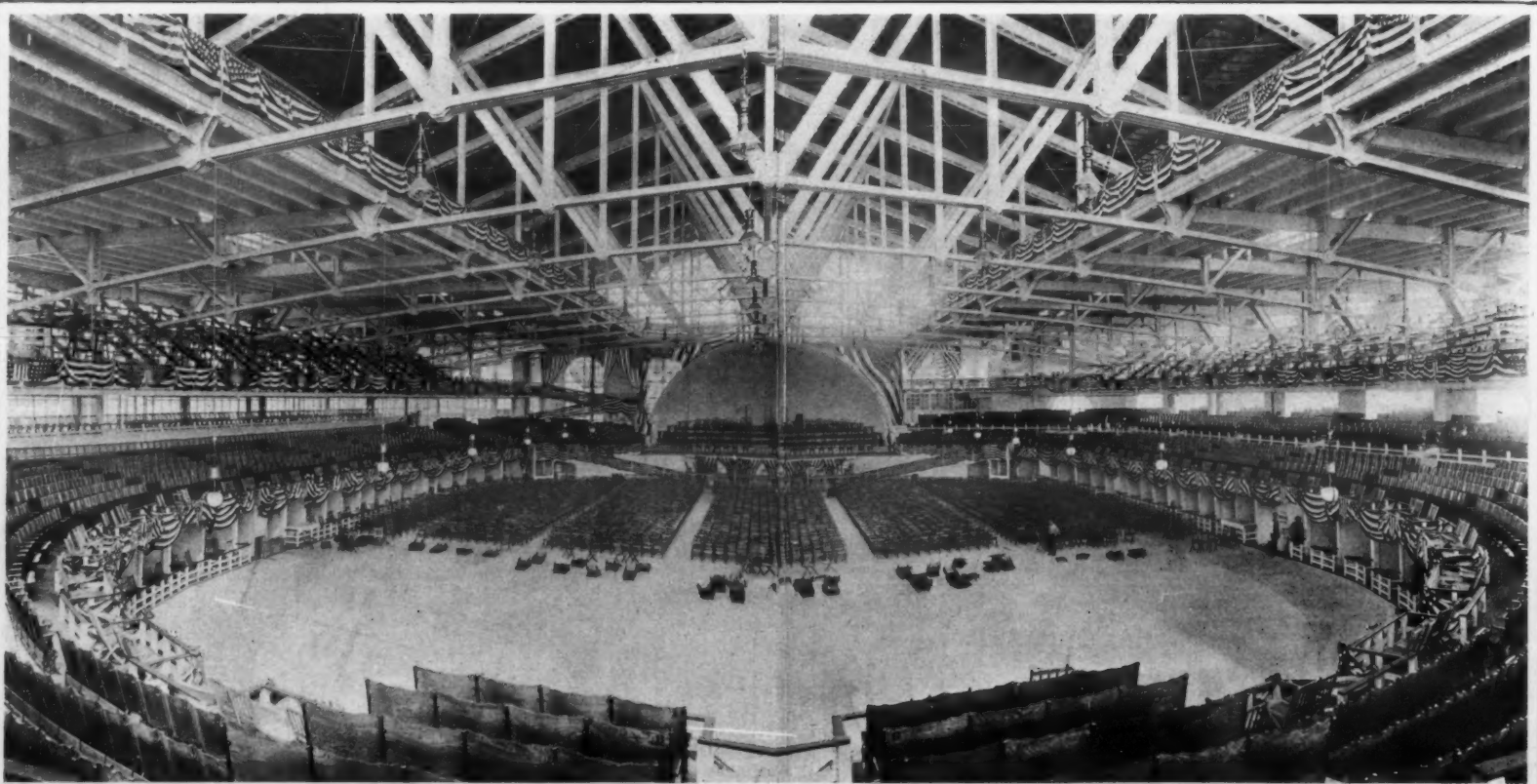
J. J. SWOFFORD, CHAIRMAN OF THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.—*Photograph by Thomson.*



A. D. L. HAMILTON, THE BUSY CHAIRMAN OF THE INFORMATION BUREAU.—*Photograph by Curtiss.*



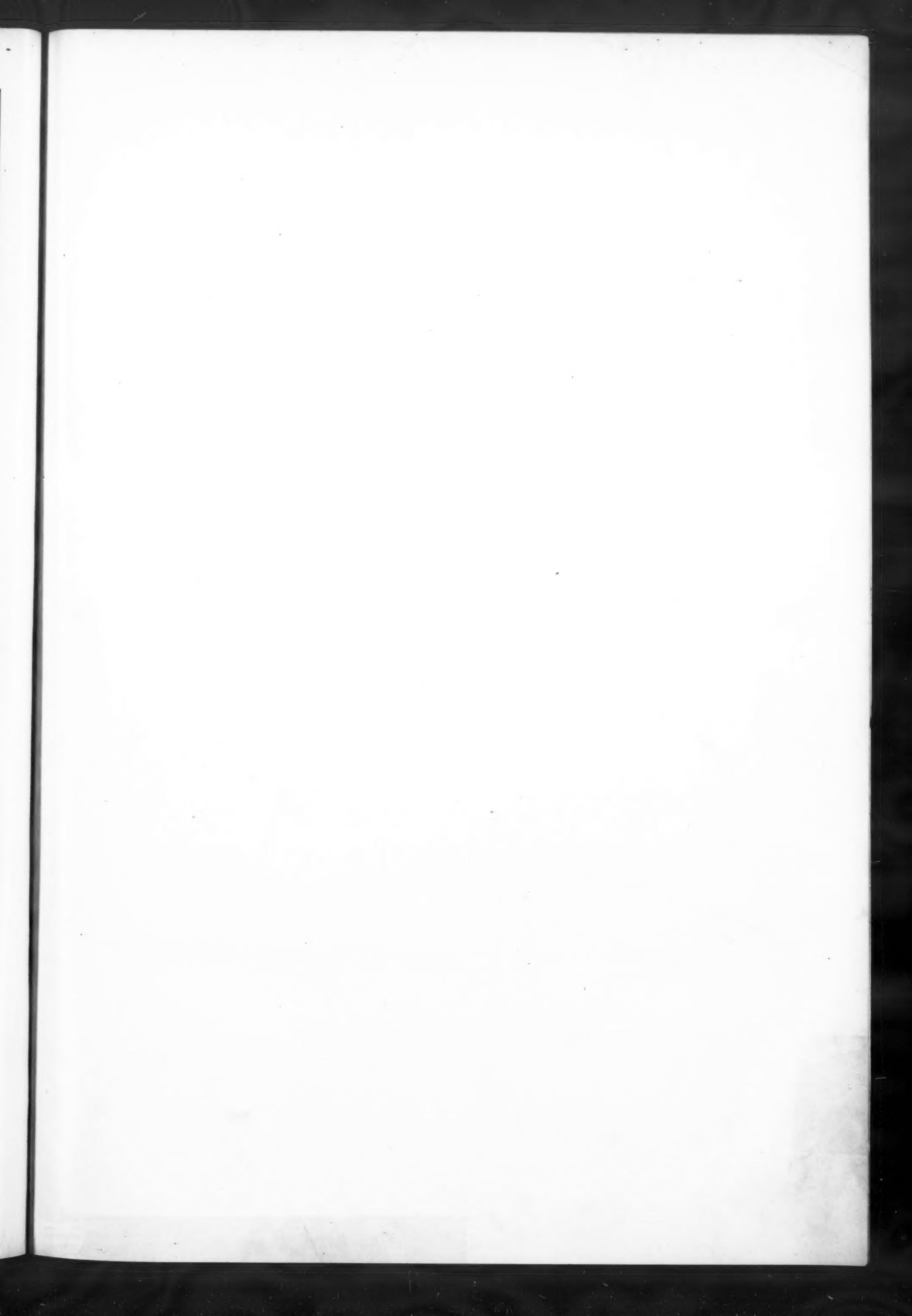
THE NEW CONVENTION HALL AT KANSAS CITY, WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION WILL MEET.—F. E. HILL, ARCHITECT.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE NEW CONVENTION HALL AT KANSAS CITY, WHICH WILL SEAT 22,000 PERSONS.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION AT KANSAS CITY, JULY 4th.

THE GREAT CONVENTION HALL AND THE MEN WHO ARE PROMINENT IN MAKING THE PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE NOTABLE GATHERING.—[SEE PAGE 502.]



LESLIE'S WEEKLY.





Supplement for LESLIE'S WEEKLY No. 9337.

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DRAWN FROM LIFE AT SITTINGS RECENTLY GIVEN BY PRESIDENT MCKINLEY, AT THE WHITE HOUSE, TO T. DART WALKER, THE SPECIAL ARTIST OF "LESLIE'S WEEKLY," WHO WILL PRESENT HIS ORIGINAL DRAWING TO THE WHITE HOUSE GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.

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THE LAST PLACE WRECKED BY THE BOXERS ON THEIR MARCH TO PEKING—LU-KAO-CHEO, ON THE LU-HAN RAILROAD.



1. The American consulate. 2. The British consulate. 3. The French consulate. 4. The London Mission buildings in the foreground.
THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENT IN TIEN-TSIN, WHERE THE BOXERS' INCENDIARY OUTBREAK OCCURRED, AND WHERE THE CONSULATES ARE NOW GUARDED BY TROOPS.
PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE TOWER OF THE UNION CHAPEL.



WHY HE LEFT HER.

Mrs. HAYFIELD (as daughter dismounts)—"W'y, Sally! I tho't that city feller went ridin' with yew this arternoon?"
SALLY—"He did; but we met Mary Spriggins, and as she had a puncture he stayed back with her."
Mrs. HAYFIELD—"Naow, Silas, yew hev got ter go tew town an' git Sally wun uv them punkchers. We can't afford ter have her slighted jest 'cause she hain't got ex menny flin's on her bisickle ez the other gals."

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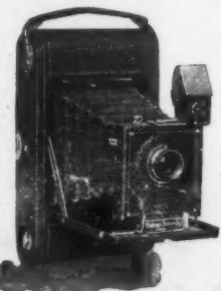
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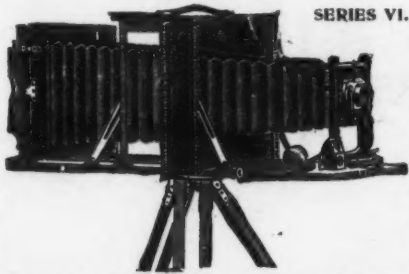
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SERIES VI.



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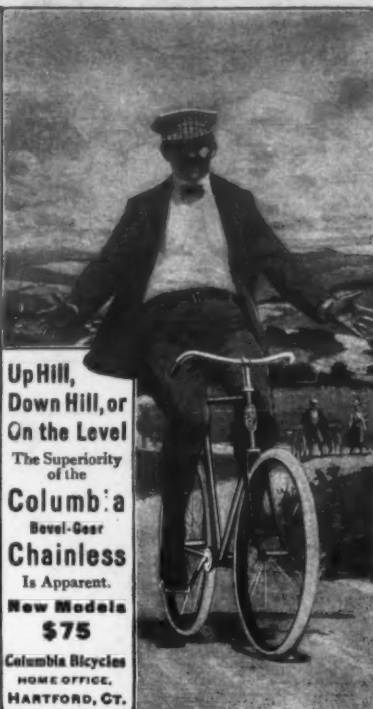
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